THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,490. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALD AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, TO PREVENT OVERCHARGES.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KREMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

BARON—I WISH TO SEE YOU. 232.

ELIZA—IRISH, SHORTISH, ONE HIGH SHOULDER, about 40 odd, bluish gray eyes, blonde gray hair; travelled with American lady in France, in 1866 and 1867; something to her advantage, or information of her paid for. Address FRIENDLY, Herald office.

FRIENDS WISHING TO COMMUNICATE WITH BATES, of 103 West Twenty-eighth street, will have to call before August 1.

FOR ADOPTION—TWO BEAUTIFUL INFANTS OF American parentage. Apply at Mme. DESPARD'S, 41 East Twenty-eighth street.

IF JOHN V. STODDARD WILL CALL AT THE OFFICE of Frost & Coe, Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway, he may learn something to his advantage.

L. B.—LETTER FOR YOU AT STATION E. ST. DENNIS.

MISSING—JACOB KOHLE, RESIDING AT 352 SECOND street, Jersey City, aged 45 years; middling size, black hair, in full black whiskers; wore his working suit—gray coat, woollen shirt, no vest and black hat. He is a carpenter and worked for several years in the carpenter shop of the Erie Railroad Company. He left his residence on Tuesday, July 22, to go to his shop and has not been seen since. He being a very respectable man and his family affairs well regulated, it is supposed that he either suffers from temporary aberration of mind or has met with some accident. He is a well standing member of the Geothe Lodge, No. 192, D. O. H. This lodge requests all brothers of the D. O. H. and friends, in case anybody should hear or see anything of him, to give kind communication. C. HILLEBRAND, O. B.

M. K.—WHY DIDN'T YOU ANSWER MY LETTER, as requested? Write to me at once, at New York Herald office. F. L. B.

MOLLIE DARLING—AM I EVER GOING TO SEE you? Write and save one's life. GRUMBLER.

P. H. C.—WILL YOU MAKE AN APPOINTMENT, OR send your address to your old schoolmate from New Jersey? I understand you came to New York last Monday. I am in town for the present. Address SCHOOLMATE, Herald office.

WILL THE LADY IN FULTON FERRY STAGE AND Fulton avenue car last Friday afternoon, who got out at New York avenue, please address the gentleman to whom she nodded assent to correspond with? Address LAWRENCE, box 148 Herald office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 87,544 OF THE UNION Dime Savings Bank. The finder will please return it to the Bank.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, A SMALL ROLL OF Bills, between Thirty-first and Twenty-first streets and Third avenue. The finder will be rewarded by calling at 221 East Twentieth street.

LOST OR STRAYED—A BAY MARE WITH LARGE joints, brass mounted harness and business wagon. By returning the same or giving information a suitable reward will be given, and no questions asked. W. & W., 165 Mercer street, New York.

STOLEN—ON THE 16TH JULY, ROAN HORSE about eight years old, weighs 900 lbs., mane well worn off, scar on muscle of left fore leg; top Carriage, piano body, with boot on back, running part painted red, "F. Graham, maker," on the back. The thief light complexioned, about five feet five or six inches high. A liberal reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief or the recovery of the property, or either of them. H. BAILEY, New Britain, Conn.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, 25TH INST., FROM stable of Wm. S. Lawrence, 675 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, a bay Mare, 15 hands, three white feet and wart on hind quarter; also a no top Buggy and set of Harness. Any information of the same will be gladly received, and a suitable reward given, either at 675 Willoughby avenue or 92 Broad street, New York.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—ON SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873, a one-year old Heifer, all white. Any person giving information of the above will be honorably rewarded by the owner, JAMES AIKEN, 153 West Fifty-fifth street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a yellow Italian Greyhound, lost on Friday, 25th inst. Call at 47 South Washington square.

$200 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, JULY 25 (supposed to have been dropped in a Sixth avenue or Broadway car), two Diamond Studs; one weighs 3½ carats, off color; the other 1 carat, perfectly white stone; one Emerald Ring, set around with brilliants. The finder will receive the above reward by addressing J. L. W., box 197 Herald Uptown Branch office.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS hereby offers a reward of $1,000 for the detection, conviction and punishment of parties charged with the crime of arson in firing the premises situate at No. 167 Bowery, New York city, on the morning of July 25, 1873. Said reward will be paid only on due proof being furnished the Executive Committee of the conviction and actual punishment of said criminals. By order of the Executive Committee.
STEPHEN CROWELL, Chairman.
New York, July 25, 1873.

REWARDS.

POCKETBOOK.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the return of Papers in Pocketbook lost in Vesey street on Saturday; checks and notes in favor of J. G. Wood. Return to ALEXANDER SPENCER, No. 212 Broadway. No use to anybody but the owner, as payment has been stoped. No questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT of the schools of Frankfort, draws daily. For information send or apply to JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRICES REDUCED.—Next drawing July 29. Circulars free.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
196 Broadway, New York, room No. 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 451—JULY 26, 1873.
36, 29, 11, 39, 50, 30, 7, 45, 13, 41, 5, 47.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 452—JULY 26, 1873.
24, 13, 43, 23, 74, 70, 26, 51, 58, 29, 47, 15, 32.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 351—JULY 26, 1873.
41, 43, 50, 17, 9, 45, 27, 24, 32, 74, 71, 63.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 352—JULY 26, 1873.
28, 12, 76, 77, 43, 33, 4, 18, 9, 10, 70, 22, 17.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Drawing July 12, 1873.
One-half of ticket 1,350, which drew the first prize of $100,000, was sold by me.
Next Drawing July 29.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery.
Brunswick Lottery.
City of Hamburg Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH,
Box 6,080 Post office. 116 Nassau street.

HAVANA LOTTERY—NEXT DRAWING, JULY 29. German State Lotteries. Send for circulars. RITTER & CO., box 3,836 Post office, 85 Nassau street, room 4.; branch office 1,017 Third avenue, near Sixtieth street.

LAGER BEER BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT,
241 Broadway. 241.
Imported Bavarian Beer.
Sole agents for Rochester Lager Beer.
Sole agents for Cincinnati Lager Beer.
Sole agents for St. Louis Lager Beer.
Bottling for family use and shipping.
For sale in original kegs and barrels.
All our bottles bear a label with our signature.
HOLLENDER & CO.,
Importers and bottlers of Lager Beer,
241 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park, New York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA Lottery for the benefit of the Free School Fund. Perpetual.
EXTRA CLASS 227—JULY 26, 1873.
52, 29, 30, 40, 19, 74, 51, 38, 70, 63, 33, 50.
CLASS 228—JULY 26, 1873.
2, 19, 29, 47, 68, 28, 18, 42, 38, 34, 64, 8.
COLE & CO., Managers, Charleston, S. C., July 26, 1873.
New York Post office box 3,855.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 165.—JULY 26, 1873.
55, 21, 66, 19, 23, 16, 25, 27, 71, 64, 78, 58.
NORTH CAROLINA, CLASS NO. 166—JULY 26, 1873.
73, 9, 52, 76, 56, 26, 74, 36, 1, 63, 53, 62, 68.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 232 Greenwich street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
New scheme out.—$450,000 in prizes every 17 days.

1 prize of	$100,000
1 prize of	50,000
1 prize of	25,000
1 prize of	10,000
2 prizes of each	5,000

776 other prizes. Next drawing, August 14. Information furnished; orders filled; circulars sent free on application; Spanish Bank Bills and Governments purchased, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall st.

ST. THOMAS BAY RUM—IN BOND OR DUTY PAID; quantities to suit at reduced prices.
J. W. CARLE, 25 Old slip.

$589.589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky Lottery. Royal Havana and Kentucky circulars free. 12½c. commission allowed. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

THE TURF.

DEERFOOT PARK.—TROTTING THREE DAYS, COMmencing Tuesday, July 29, at 3 P. M.; 70 horses entered, of which the majority are noted trotters.
WM. McMAHON, Superintendent.

POOLS SOLD AT JOHNSON'S, 1,187 BROADWAY, on Saratoga Races this evening, at 8 o'clock.
T. B. JOHNSON.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT AUCTION,
VERY STYLISH AND HANDSOME GRAY TROTting Mare, 15⅜ hands high, 7 years old; kind and true in all harness; free from vice; trots inside 3 minutes; very gentle and stylish driver; warranted sound; also Harness and
TOP WAGON, BUILT BY DUSENBURY & VAN Duser.
WELL BRED AND STYLISH BAY MARE, 15⅜ HANDS high, 7 years old; kind and true in every way; an extra fine saddle mare; perfectly safe for a lady to drive and warranted sound.
ROAD WAGON, BUILT BY BREWSTER & CO., OF Broome street.
DAPPLE GRAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD; kind and true in every way and a fine, stylish driver, and warranted sound.
ELEGANT OPEN PHAETON OR T CART, WITH pole and shafts, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.
VERY HANDSOME FOUR WHEEL DOG CART, with pole and shafts, nearly new, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street.
TOP WAGON, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, BUILT by Dusenbury & Van Duser.
FOUR SEAT BASKET PHAETON.
CIRCULAR FRONT COUPE ROCKAWAY, NEARLY new.
Several other Horses and Carriages, full descriptions time of sale.
AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, JULY 29,
at 12 o'clock, by
WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER,
at his mart, 110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

AUCTION HOUSE OF ARCH. JOHNSTON
(late Johnston & Van Tassell),
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, OLD STAND,
37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AUCTION BRANCH OF THIS HOUSE IS REMOVED TO THE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
19 to 25 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY PLACE.
The business will be conducted on precisely the same strict and honorable principles which have always characterized the dealings of our house and won the respect and confidence of the business community, as well as the public at large.
REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Entries for sale may be made, as usual, either at our downtown house, 37 Nassau street, or at the mart, 19, 21, 23 and 25 East Thirteenth street, near University place.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
SALE COMMENCES AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

A BREWSTER (OF BROOME STREET) SIDE BAR Top, very light, $225; one Stivers Road Wagon, 140 lbs., nearly new, $175; one Corbett do., $140; one Dusenbury Top, $150; one half top two seat Phaeton, pole and shafts, $140; ten Rockaways, $65 up; one Coupe Rockaway, $350; 20 top and open Pony Phaetons, all styles, $125 up; one light Coach, $200; one slide seat Top, one Cabriolet, one Sulkey, one spring Sulkey, $40; single and double Harness, Sheets, Whips, Nets, &c.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A FINE PAIR OF MATCHED BLOOD BAYS FOR sale; 15.1; good, free drivers; perfectly kind and sound; desirable for family use; owner requires larger pair; price low. Inquire for W. P. S., team, at Briggs & Co.'s stables, Forty-second street and Seventh avenue.

A.—CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS, BOTH NEW AND second hand, city made; Harness, Sheets, Lap Duster, Whips, &c.; cheapest place in the city. 141 West Broadway, near Canal street.

AT 62 WARREN STREET ALL GOODS WARranted as represented.—Harness, hand sewed, $18 to $350; Horse Sheets, 60c. to $14; fine Fly Nets, $1 50 to $12; Ear Nets, 25c. to $1; Lap Dusters, 75c. to $10; Sweat Blankets, $2 50 to $10; Stable Blankets, $2 25 to $8; Halters, 50c. to $3. Summer Horse Clothing and Lap Dusters less than cost. E. BARTLETT.

AN ELEGANT VICTORIA, TWO SIX-SEAT BRETTS, Park Phaeton, six-seat Rockaway, at bargains. Seasonable styles family Carriages and light Wagons, great variety; reduced prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A.—LIGHT CARRIAGES, HARNESS, SHEETS, &C. Fine assortment first class Goods offering at lowest prices.
NEW YORK SALES AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY,
Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street.

A FIRST CLASS LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE for sale, with low rent, in a splendid location; net profits about $5,000 a year; will be disposed of very reasonably, as the proprietor has other business. Inquire of WM. H. FITCH, 347 Third avenue.

A.—TWO SIX-SEAT ROCKAWAYS—ONE HAMS' patent circular front; Landaus, Phaetons, Coupes, Depot Wagons, Buggies, Barouches; good order, at half price. HAM'S, 10 East Fourth street.

AS THE SEASON IS FAR ADVANCED WE OFFER A fine assortment of Pony Phaetons, Rockaways and Depot Wagons at lowest living prices. WEST SIDE REPOSITORY, Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

A PONY RIG FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF WELSH Pony, warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid child; also Basket Phaeton and Harness, in good order; will sell very cheap. Apply at 161 East Twenty-eighth street.

BREWSTER OF BROOME STREET TOP ROAD Wagon, in first rate order.
MINER & STEVENS top Road Wagon, new, used but a few times.
ENGLISH TWO-WHEEL DOG CART, lined with white cloth.
DOCTOR'S TWO-WHEEL GIG.
TWO COUPES, by Brewster of Broome street.
TOP EXPRESS AND DEPOT WAGONS, in perfect order.
TOP AND NO TOP ROAD WAGONS.
PONY PHAETONS, top and no top.
DOUBLE HARNESS, by Stillings.
At private sale at
ARCH JOHNSTON'S MART,
19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place.

CARRIAGES—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS TO PURchasers of fine vehicles; Landaus, Landaulets, Coupes, &c., of recent manufacture and the most approved styles, at low prices.
J. COLYER & CO., Builders, 598 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS, FOR TOWN OR COUNtry, at reduced prices; an assortment of Harness and several second hand Carriages. STAATS BELL, No. 7 Washington place, near Broadway.

DUBOIS SQUARE BOX TOP WAGON—IN FINE order, price $200; also one single seat and one three-quarter seat Road Wagon, Dusenbury and Bates makers, and a new set of rubber covered Harness at bargains. 141 East Sixteenth street.

ELEGANT TEAM BAY AND BLACK PONIES, 14 hands, 5 years; kind and true in all harness; very superior under saddle; free from vice or fault; lady or child can drive them; NOT AFRAID OF LOCOMOTIVE; very stylish, spirited and fast travellers; great endurance and warranted sound. AT THE MART OF ARCH. JOHNSTON, 19 to 25 Thirteenth street, near University place. If not sold at private sale before to-morrow (TUESDAY), July 29, at 10½ o'clock, will then be POSITIVELY sold at AUCTION, as above, to the highest bidder, without reserve. Can be seen and tried at any time previous to sale.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS; LONG black tail and mane; to be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for him. Can be seen at stable in rear of 40 Monroe place, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FIVE YEAR OLD Colts in New York; 16 hands high; trots in 2:40; warranted sound and kind. No. 5 West Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE city, three fine Horses, a cross match Team, bay and gray, fine, stylish and speedy, with Park Phaeton, nearly new, double Harness, &c.; also one black Mare, very stylish and can trot in 2:45; new Top Wagon, single Harness, &c. Can be seen at Truesdell's stables, 128 West Forty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A T CART, WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, by Brewster, of Broome street, in good order; price $500; also a Landau, by Brewster, of Twenty-fifth street, very light, weighs only 1,100 pounds, in good order; price $700. Apply at TEANEY'S Stables, 41 West Forty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—THE HORSES BELONGING TO THE Estate of the late B. T. Benton, of Brooklyn. One sorrel Horse, 15½ hands high; sound and kind; trots in 2:30; also pair Mares; one bay, the other brown; 15½ hands high each; trots in 2:50. Apply to WILLIAM H. RIPLEY, at A. L. Rogers' stables, No. 660 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS old, 15½ hands high; stylish goer; warranted to trot in less than three minutes; afraid of nothing; also one big bay Horse, 7 years old, 16 hands high, weight 1,150 pounds; warranted good worker in single or double harness; both are sold owing to the death of the owner. Apply on Monday at No. 207 West Nineteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—FOUR FINE TRUCK HORSES AND ONE team of Mules. Inquire at office of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, room No. 3, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FULL BRED DURHAM COW, SIX years old, four days calved and warranted to milk 25 quarts daily. Apply to JOHN GILLICE, at foot of West Forty-eighth street, North River.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FULL SPRING TOP WAGON, made by Wood Brothers; gentleman going to Europe. No. 3 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE COUPE OR COACH HORSE, dark bay, 7 years old, 16 hands high; very stylish, sound and all right; sold for want of use; price $400, worth double. Store 135 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, SOUND AND KIND; 14 and 15 hands; one 7, two 9 years old; suitable for all kinds of work; $60, $70 and $80. No. 6 Bayard st.

HARNESS.—THE CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN New York. A good double Truck Harness, $30; a good Grocer's Harness, $20; a good Milkman's Harness, $30; a good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good stable Blanket, $2; also a large assortment of Blankets Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay street, second door from Greenwich street, formerly of Murray street.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, HORSE furnishing goods and carriage equipments of every description, style and grade. No fancy prices.
C. M. MOSEMAN & BROTHER, Manufacturers,
114 Chambers street.

HEARSE AND TWO CARRIAGES, IN GOOD ORDER, for sale cheap. Apply to J. GANNOND, 340 West Forty-second street.

PONY PHAETONS—EVERY DESCRIPTION, POPUlar prices; Depot Wagons in great variety; two elegant six-seat extension top Phaetons, Park Wagons, light Rockaways, low prices.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

PONY PHAETONS, IN TOP AND OPEN BASKET and panel, at cost; depot Wagons at a sacrifice. JOSEPH KEAL & CO., 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

RUNNING HORSES AT AUCTION.
THE CELEBRATED BAY GELDING NICKAJACK, sired by Rodgers' dam, Capitola, by Albion; 5 years old; won race of 1½ mile handicap for all ages at Jerome Park last Fall.
Also,
BAY GELDING MANITOBA, 4 YEARS OLD, SIRED by Lexington, dam Bell, by Monarch; a superior saddle horse.
AT AUCTION TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)
July 29, at 12 o'clock, by
WILLIAM VAN TASSELL, AUCTIONEER,
at his Mart, 110, 112, 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

SECOND HAND LANDAULET, DOCTOR'S PHAETON, light Rockaway, road Wagon, Pony Phaeton, extension top Phaeton, six seat Rockaway, several Buggies, at bargains; number shop worn Carriages cheap.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

TWO SINGLE TRUCKS AND TWO HORSES, WITH nice light work; price $1,000; no more nor no less; or would sell in two lots, $500 each; very cheap. Inquire for carman, at 20 Leonard street.

TOP WAGONS—FULL SPRINGS, CITY MAKE, TO make room; will close out line at $300 each; Pony Phaetons at cost. Nos. 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

TO LET—STABLE 792 AND 794 GREENWICH STREET, containing 39 stalls and room for wagons. Apply on premises.

WANTED—A YOUNG HORSE, ABOUT 15½ HANDS high, sound and reliable, that can trot in 2:50. Address P. DAILEY, for six days, 163 East Houston street, giving discription and lowest cash price. Irresponsible parties need not answer.

WANTED—A SIDE BAR HALF SPRING TOP Wagon, Stivers', Brewster's, of Broome street, or Dusenbury's make. Address P. DAILEY, for six days, 163 East Houston street, stating the lowest cash price.

WANTED—A YOUNG HORSE, WARRANTED sound, free from vice and to trot inside of three minutes; also a side bar half-spring top Wagon, city make; Harness, Robe, Whip, &c; in exchange for a bay Horse, top Buggy, city make, and some cash. Address, for one week, P. D., box 173 Herald office.

WAGONS CHEAP.—THREE EXPRESS, TWO GROcery, one Delivery and one Platform Spring Wagon, at 226 Spring street.

$160—$180—TWO HORSES, FOR EXPRESS, GROcery or any business; 7 years; sound and kind. Bay Mare, can show 3 minutes; gentle for lady; $140. No. 236 West Thirty-first street.

$200.—FOR SALE, BAY HORSE, 4 YEARS OLD; or a brown Mare, 10 years, useful for light business, $100. Apply to F. MENSCHING, 40 Stanton street, New York.

$225 FOR HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS—Two other, one Horse, Truck and Harness, price $100 and $165; also one Top Buggy and Harness, price $100; must be sold. 332 Hudson street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
Horse Auction Mart, Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 1,
at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesrooms,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Details in time.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.
Auction sale of Diamonds.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock, at their office, No. 7 Pine street, two dozen cluster and solitaire Diamond Rings. The solitaire rings are from ½ to 3½ karats.
Also one large Sapphire Ring. Terms cash.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.—BONDS AT Auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, Wednesday, July 30th, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales Room, 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $200,000 New York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds; interest April and October; $1,000 each.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE AND salesroom 37 Nassau street. Horse Auction Branch 19 to 25 East Thirteenth street, Carriage Repository No. 8 Cortlandt street.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &C., AT AUCTION,
at ARCH. JOHNSTON'S salesroom, 37 Nassau street, on Wednesday, July 30. Particulars in time.

AUCTION SALE, IN JERSEY CITY, OF A LIGHTER. JOSEPH WARREN, Auctioneer, will sell, on Monday, July 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., the lighter Manhattan, now lying at the California or Tobacco Inspection dock, with the Rigging, Sails, Anchors, &c., all complete; the above lighter will be sold at the dock, where she is now lying, and positively to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH WARREN, General Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent, office 217 Grove street, one door from Newark avenue, Jersey City.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A RARE CHANCE FOR PARties commencing housekeeping.—At private residence 21 East 20th st., near Broadway, this day, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 250 lots of elegant Household Furniture, viz.:—Rosewood Pianoforte, cost $950; elegant Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Bedroom Suits, single and double Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, &c. HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AN EXTRA LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE sale.
800 yards Velvet, Brussels Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, eight beautiful latest Parlor Suits,
rosewood Pianoforte, best city maker, worth $1,000;
rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.
This (Monday) morning, July 28, at 10½ o'clock; property of T. A. Ahrenfeld, leaving for Europe, 104 East Twenty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. Parlor—Fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Curtains, Mirrors, Grande Duchesse, Marie Antoinette and Turkish Parlor Suits, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Bedstead, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Bedding, Glass, China, Silver Ware, Cutlery, Buffet, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, walnut rep Suits, Servants' Furniture, &c. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this large sale take Fourth avenue or Third avenue cars. Responsible men in attendance to cart, pack or ship goods for purchasers, city or country.

ART BY AUCTION.—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, Thursday and Friday evenings, July 29, 30, 31 and August 1. DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell a choice collection of fine Oil Paintings, at 1,121 Broadway, corner Twenty-fifth street. Catalogues ready.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE AT 120 WEST 23D STREET THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock,
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell, this day, over 400 lots by catalogue.
Elegant costly and plain Household Furniture, Steinway & Son's Pianoforte, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, real Bronzes, Bisque Figures, velvet, medallion Carpets; real lace and brocatel Curtains, magnificent rosewood Etagere; Centre Tables, Parlor Suits, Marie Antoinette and Grand Duchess styles; inlaid gilded lady's Writing Desk and Bookcase; 700 choice volumes Books. Bedroom consists, viz.:—Solid rosewood and black walnut Sets, style Louis XIV.; Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Shaving Stands and Dressing Cases; 25 elegant curled hair Mattresses; L. P. Kettle's celebrated spring Bed; Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, Sheets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Clocks, Engravings, &c. Dining Room consists, viz.:—Magnificent inlaid black walnut Buffet, plated Ware, French China, Dinner and Tea Sets, 250 pieces; Casters, Urns, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Rings, Linen, &c.; Basement and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Strangers wishing to attend this sale take Sixth, Seventh or 23d street cars.

AUCTION SALE,
magnificent Household Furniture,
this day (MONDAY), at elegant residence
36 West 15th st., near 5th av.,
commencing 10½ o'clock:—Parlor Suits, Bookcase, Etageres, Bronzes, Paintings, Carpets, rosewood Pianoforte, Stool, Cover; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Silverware, Glassware, Basement, Kitchen, Servants' Apartments Furniture. Take 5th av. stages or 6th av. cars.
AUGUSTE MARTINE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—POSITIVELY THIS DAY (MONDAY) commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, at residence 210 West Twenty-first street, near Seventh avenue. Over $30,000 worth of handsome Household Furniture, private Livery, &c., property late Colonel T. Bowles, to be sold without reserve. Elegant Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Suits in satin and brocatel, one elegant four round Decker Pianoforte, one square Pianoforte, makers John Broadwood & Sons, London; Bookcases, 500 volums Books, Etageres, Turkish Chairs, gilt Centre, Console and Side Tables, Bronzes, Paintings, Lace Curtains, &c.
Dining Furniture—Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Silverware, &c.; rosewood and walnut Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, 29 hair and spring Mattresses, Suits in reps and plush, 600 yards Carpet, &c. N. B.—Take Seventh or Eighth avenue cars.
ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock M., at 26 Exchange place.
JAMES SLOAN, President.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Supreme Court Sale.
John N. Lewis, Referee.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at Auction on Tuesday, July 29, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, at 12 M., the five-story brown stone House and Lot No. 1,376 Third avenue, west side, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth streets; built in flats of nine rooms, with all improvements, including Cornell's rolling iron shutters for store.

BY S. W DAUCHY, AUCTIONEER.
DAUCHY & JOHNSON
sell this day, at 454 Canal st., at 2 o'clock, a large assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of several fine Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets, black walnut Parlor Suits, in striped and green reps; Chamber Suits, black walnut and other Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Beds, Bedding, Hair and other Mattresses, Pillows, Extension and Dining Tables, Chairs, Rockers, Library Furniture, Ice Boxes, Wardrobes, Sofas, Lounge, Beds, marble top Saloon Tables, Bar and Pier Mirrors, Clocks, Paintings, Engravings, Window Curtains and Shades, Cornice, Crockery and Glass Ware, Show Cases, Office Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street.
EXECUTORS SALE OF FINE BUHL AND GILT FURNITURE.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on Wednesday, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of the late
JOSEPH FAGNANI, NO. 43 EAST TWELFTH STREET,
RICH PARLOR, LIBRARY AND BEDROOM FURNITURE,
all made to order in Paris.
also CHICKERING PIANO,
Dining Furniture,
Brussels Carpets, Kitchen Utensils &c.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIOVEER—SELLS Tuesday next, 189 Wooster street, handsomely fitted up Liquor and Lager Beer Saloon, fully stocked, &c. Max Bayersdorfer's salesroom, 82 East Broadway.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.
Extra large sale of Furniture, rosewood Piano, French Plate Mirrors, about 50 velvet and Brussels Carpets, Family Portraits, &c., by order of executors and mortgagees, at the salesroom 53 East Thirteenth street, on Thursday, July 31, at 11 o'clock.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.
On Monday, July 28, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence 320 West Fifty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the entire Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; rosewood Piano, French plate oval Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, velvet and Brussels Carpets, carved black walnut Chamber Suits, curled hair Mattresses, China and Glassware, &c.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL, to-morrow, entire Stock of large furniture store:—Black walnut Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bureaus, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Clocks, Bedding, hair and other Mattresses, Carpets, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

BY I. J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL, Wednesday, large and well stocked Fancy Store. Dealers take notice. Particulars day of sale.
STRAUSS & SWARZKOPF, 375 Bowery.

BY J.W. CAMPBELL, SR., AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS day, at 10 o'clock, in house corner Bank street and Geeenwich—Lot of Furniture, to be immediately removed after sale, viz.:—Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, Chairs, Tables, French Plate Mirrors, Stove, Matting, Ornaments, Crockery, Refrigerators, &c. Dealers and buyers invited.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, AUCTIONEER.—GREAT art sale of very choice and highly valuable collection of fine modern Oil Paintings, numbering over 225 various and pleasing subjects by favorite American artists, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, July 29, 30, 31 and August 1, at the spacious salesroom 1,121 Broadway, corner Twenty-fifth street. The Pictures are elegantly mounted in fine gold leaf frames, and will be sold together without reserve.

FIRE! FIRE! I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER. Fire Underwriters' Sale this day, Monday, July 28, at 11 o'clock, at 129 Spring street; the entire contents of a Boarding House and Lager Beer Saloon more or less damaged by fire, comprising Household Furniture, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, large Safe, fine Bar and Fixtures, &c. By order of the Fire Underwriters.

HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER.
GRAND CENTRAL SALESROOMS, 656 BROADWAY.
SPECIAL PEREMPTORY SALE OF ENTIRE CONTENTS OF BILLIARD SALOON
787 BROADWAY, CORNER TENTH STREET,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 29, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
comprising nine of Kavanagh & Decker's first class Billiard Tables, complete and all in fine order; also elegant Bar, Fixtures, Counters, Mirrors, Show Cases, walnut and oak Chairs, Tables, Gas Fixtures, Regulator, Carpets, Matting, Glassware, Silverplated Ware, choice Wines and Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Catalogues ready on Monday, at office of Auctioneer, 656 Broadway.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Grand Jubilee Auction.
200 Lots and Villa Plots
and a
splendid herd of Ayrshire Cattle,
by order of Melville E. Mead, Esq.,
on the premises, at
Darien, Conn., TUESDAY, July 29.
Grafulla's Band, Harrison. Collation, Weeks.
Free excursion from Norwalk and Stamford only. Parties from New York will pay their fare and take 9:05 train from Forty-second street. New York parties purchasing real estate or live stock will have fare refunded. For maps, &c., apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row, New York.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER, 531 HUDSON street.—Liquor Store, Stock and Fixtures, Monday, July 28, at 10½ o'clock, at 506 West Twenty-ninth street, neat Fixtures, Bar, Pump, Barrels, Kegs, Brandy, Sherry, Rye, Whiskey, Gin, &c., in barrels; also valuable Lease. Speculators should attend. Sale most positive.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE Monday, July 28, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, a small Stock of a variety store—Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Clothing, &c. JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Marshal.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF 200 LOTS and two Houses in the village of Jamaica, on Wednesday, July 30. Special train will leave Long Island Railroad depot, Hunter's Point, at 11 A. M. sharp. For excursion tickets, maps and full particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers, 39 Nassau street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THOMAS J. M'GRATH, Auctioneer, 133 Chatham street, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants and Vests. By order of T. F. Casey, Thompson street.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.—HOUSEHOLD Furniture.—Will sell Tuesday, July 29, at 10½ o'clock, at corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets, the Household Furniture of a first class boarding house—viz., Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Piano, &c. Sale positive.

RICHARD FIELD, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL Monday, July 28, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at No. 121 Bowery, 33 bbls. Meggibbon's Whiskey.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Sheriff.
J. SEEBACHER, Deputy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—THE ADJOURNED SALE OF Property at Plainfield, N. J., on the 15th July, inst., will take place at the Merchant's Exchange, 111 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday, July 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., consisting of choice Villa Plots in that splendid and healthy locality of Plainfield, as heretofore advertised in these columns. Maps and descriptions of the property at the office of the auctioneers, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., 77 Cedar street. P. H. JONES, Trustee,
150 Nassau street.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 Centre street, will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 426 East Sixteenth street, positively in one or more lots.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOMS 50 New Bowery, will sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the Wine, Lager Beer, Liquor Store and Restaurant at 755 Broadway, corner of Eighth street, splendid walnut and marble top Counters, walnut Chairs and Tables, Glassware and Crockery; also a fine stock of Rhine Wine, old Rye and Bourbon Whiskeys, Copper Boiler, with the Machinery of Bottling Establishment, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOMS 50 New Bowery, will sell, Tuesday, 29th inst., at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Distillery Store No. 424 East Thirteenth street, consisting of casks of Wine, French Spirits, Jamaica Rum, Whiskey, &c.; also walnut top Counters, Chairs, Tables, &c., &c.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, 914 BROADWAY, near Twentieth street, Paris and Berlin FASHIONS IMPORTED DIRECT in paper patterns, now ready. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. Send stamp for catalogue. Patterns fitted to the form WARRENTED perfect.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 HOUSE WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDsomely furnished Room, with first class Board. References exchanged. No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street.

$2 TO $6 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without Board, and light housekeeping; American family. 89 Hudson street, corner Harrison street.

4 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANT Suits and single Rooms, with Board; only one door from Fifth avenue.

5 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR from Macdougal street.—Neatly furnished Rooms, in suit or separately, with Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—LARGE, COOL AND airy Rooms, with excellent Board; bath, hot and cold water and other conveniences. 158 Bleecker street.

9 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place.—Front Parlor, handsomely furnished; Summer prices; also square Room, upper floor; two gentlemen, $14; single beds, large Room, $5 each; table boarders $4.

18 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife can obtain a pleasant Room, with Board for lady.

33 WEST 130TH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND first class Board can be procured by immediate application; a delightful location and within five minutes' walk of boat or steam cars.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Superior Board; Summer prices; family and single rooms; also front hall Room; permanent or transient.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET—WILL LET, WITH Board, large and small Rooms, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with or without Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and wives; Rooms for gentlemen; transient and day boarders accommodated.

46 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—LARGE AND pleasant furnished Room, with Board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in a quiet family, where few are taken.

54 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—$6 to $10 per week; cool Rooms, excellent Board; private table if required; singly or en suite for families or party of gentlemen. References.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; house and table first class; terms moderate; references.

256 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let, with or without Board, a handsome, nicely furnished Parlor Floor: two, with Board, $30; or Rooms separate reasonable.

349 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR Ninth avenue.—Two or three gentlemen can be accomodated with good Board. Terms moderate.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, with Board; terms moderate; also a small Room for a gentleman and wife. 107 West Sixteenth street, three houses from Seventh avenue.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, in all localities. Applicants furnished particulars free. GENUNG'S Boarders' Directory,
37 Union square.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT BOARD, can be had, one hour from city, Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars give full address to COMFORT, box 113 Herald office.

TO LET—SINGLE, DOUBLE AND SUITS OF ROOMS, with all the modern improvements, with or without Boarding, for gentlemen only; rent of rooms varying from $4 to $10 per week. Apply northwest corner of Thirty-third street and Sixth avenue, junction of Broadway, entrance on Thirty-third street.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD, FOR AN OLD LADY, WITH Room and closet, between Forty-seventh and Fifty-seventh streets, west of Broadway, in a private family. Address G. W. P., Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHED Room, either with or without breakfast; preference given to family of widow lady, where there are no other boarders. Address H. C. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

HOTELS.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AVEnue.—Pleasant Rooms for gentlemen or families, transient or permanent, with or without meals; private table if desired. Baths open all night.

MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST TWELFTH street, near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board; breakfast, 50c.; table d'hote at 6 P. M., at $1, with wine.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished; 50c. or 60c. per night; $2 50 to $4 per week. For gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets; centrally located in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business; Rooms at reasonable prices by the day or week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y., eight miles from Catskill and three from Hudson by rail—Summer Board can be obtained; extensive grounds; fine lawns and groves; large airy rooms; families with children wanted; the best fresh milk and vegetables; telegraph office in the building; Board from $8 to $12 per week. ALONZO FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BY two persons; two large rooms, adjoining and communicating, of easy access to the city, and not over two hours' ride; an old-fashioned farm house preferred. Address J. E. W., box 2,476 Post office, giving full particulars, terms, &c.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT A FARM house among the Catskill Mountains; terms $6 per week. Address H. K. CHITTENDEN, Durham, Greene county, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDson.—Fine shade; large rooms; river and mountain views; pleasant drives; boating, &c., with good Board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—AMPLE, SHADY grounds; first class Board; moderate terms to families. Apply to D. A. ROWE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—POPULAR SUMMER resort; steamer Golden Gate leaves pier No. 1 East River, foot of Whitehall street at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., direct for hotel; sea bathing, boating, &c. A few Rooms from Monday.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

COZZENS' LAURELTON HALL IS NOW OPEN.—FOR terms address J. B. COZZENS, Laurelton, Cold Spring, L. I. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves foot of Market street at 3:45 P. M. and foot of Thirty-third street at 4 o'clock P. M., daily, landing in front of hotel.

FOREST LAWN HOUSE.—$10 PER WEEK BOARD; boats, bathing houses, piano, free. M. CRYSLER, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island City. Reference, Captain Clark, steamer Martin, Market slip.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, COYTESVILLE, N. J., JOHN MOORE, Proprietor, one hour from foot of Spring street, N. Y.—A few select Boarders can be accommodated with cool rooms and good, wholesome, first class Country Board; plenty of it. Full particulars at J. S. COWARD'S, 370 Greenwich street, New York.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Now open; situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Gardiner's Bay; only a moment's walk to the water; splendid sea bathing, driving and sailing, fishing unexcelled; reached by Long Island Railroad three times per day, also per steamer J. B. Schuyler, from foot of Wall street. Send for circular.
M. B. PARSONS.

PAVILION HOTEL, STATEN ISLAND.—ELEGANT accommodation can be had at the above Hotel for families and single gentlemen at very moderate prices.
JAMES CARROLL, Proprietor.

PARK HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—ONE HOUR, by New Jersey Central Railroad, in a fine grove, good stabling, &c. E. JONES & SON, Proprietors.

RUSK'S MOUNTAIN RESORT,
Hunter, Greene county, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,
152d street, ON THE HUDSON.
The best of accommodations at moderate rates.
PAULL & DUNCALF.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I.—FINE location, large rooms; board at $10 per week.
MRS. E. C. KING & SON.

TARRYTOWN HEIGHTS HOTEL, TARRYTOWN, ON Hudson.—Three of the best Rooms of this Hotel can now be had, as the parties having occupied them are unavoidably called to go abroad. Apply at Hotel or to JAMES T. DUDLEY, 20 Nassau street, room 36.

WHITESTONE HOUSE, WHITESTONE, L. I.—A FEW good Rooms, with water and gas, to let balance of season, at moderate prices; 50 minutes from New York by boat or cars.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—STEAM PLEASURE YACHT, ABOUT 35 feet in length by 8½ feet beam; can be bought at a bargain; she is in perfect working order, and is a good sailer. The yacht can be seen by applying to JACOB G. SANDERS, No. 150 State street, Albany. For further particulars inquire of HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A WHITE CEDAR DOUBLE working boat, nearly new, as the owner has no use for it, or would exchange for a Buggy. Address J. D. P., box 1,011 Post office.

WANTED—A SIDEWHEEL STEAMBOAT, 50 TONS, 30 inches draught, suitable for passengers, freight and towing on Long Island Sound, to charter, with the privilege of purchase in 30 days. Address FRANK B. SMITH, Norwalk, Conn.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A SMALL ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE WANTED to hire, unfurnished, from 1st September; must be in good neighborhood, above Fourteenth street, between Fifth and Ninth avenues; house must be in good order and have all modern conveniences. Address, stating lowest rent to a first class tenant, L. A., No. 308 West Twenty-third street.

WANTED—BY A QUIET FAMILY OF THREE PERsons and servant, a Second Floor or French Flat, with six rooms and all modern improvements, located between East Fiftieth and East Sixtieth streets; rent about $45. Address box 3,822 Post office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 35 EAST NINEteenth street; 60 feet deep; in perfect order; possession immediately. Apply between 10 and 12.

East Side.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone front House, No. 150 East Fifty-fifth street; also eight City Lots, situated on Central avenue, Westchester; or would exchange for a House up town, between Lexington and Madison avenues. Call at or address 139 East Seventy-first street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW AND ELEGANT French Flats, Nos. 312 to 326 East Seventy-ninth street; every convenience; rent moderate; first class neighborhood; wide street; grand entrance to the Park; convenient to downtown boats, twenty minutes to Peck slip. Inquire on premises. J. KILPATRICK.

West Side.

A DESIRABLE, WELL PLANNED FOUR STORY high stoop brown stone Dwelling, furnished complete, frescoed, &c., about 22x60x100, on Thirty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue, for sale reasonably.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

CHEAP TO A PROMPT BUYER—A FOUR STORY high stoop Brick House; all modern improvements and in good order; location Twentieth ward; first class neighborhood. WALTER W. MONTAGUE, Real Estate Broker, Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

CHEAP—A NEW FIVE STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT House; location near Seventh avenue; 25x75x100, rented for $3,800; terms to suit.
WALTER W. MONTAGUE, Real Estate Broker,
Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, No. 123 West Twenty-ninth street; a large and modern house; price $16,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE AN estate of parties residing in Europe, two four story modern English basement Houses, on Twenty-fifth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues; price for the two, $20,500, subject to $2,500 mortgage; the balance must be cash; one is rented for $1,200, and the other will bring $1,300; first class real estate investment. Also an English basement, on West Twenty-second street, a modern and handsome house, price $15,000.
JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

LOTS.—A PLOT OF GROUND, 47X100, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues, in good neighborhood; suitable for French flats; also a Plot, 50x100, in the Ninth ward. WALTER W. MONTAGUE, Real Estate Broker, Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE ON SIXTH avenue, near Park place, Brooklyn, for sale at a bargain; Nicolson pavement and handsome shade trees and near the Park; price $15,000.
MARTIN DUNN, 202 Broadway, New York.

BROOKLYN LOTS.—VALUABLE UNENCUMBERED Plot of Lots; price $65,000; will receive in payment railroad or other good securities.
WM. A. GUEST & CO., 17 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A THREE story and basement House, worth $6,500, will be sold for $5,500, on easy terms; also a country residence for sale, or exchange for lots in good locations. Apply to A. W. RICHARDS, 55 Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A HANDSOME HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS, WITH ALL improvements, at Whitestone, for sale on easy terms, or will exchange for good Securities. Address K. box 188 Herald office.

DOCKS AND WHARVES, NEWARK, N. J. FRONTing on Passaic River and Morris Canal, on rear.—Desirable Sites for manufactories, lumber, coal or stone yards to lease in plots or for sale. Apply to HOJER & CO., 97 Duane street, New York.

ELEGANT VILLA—SPLENDID VIEW BAY AND ocean; three acres; 100 choice fruit trees; carriage and gardener's house; one hour from city; Staten Island; $7,500. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTON MILL, IN PERFECT order, on a never-failing stream, now running cotton warps and twines; goods selling as fast as made at very remunerative prices; thorough examination solicited and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address or call on IRA L. BEEBE, No. 27 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FACTORY WITH 14 POWER LOOMS and 19 hand looms, harness, &c., or will be rented low to a responsible party. Inquire of W. M. GAWTRY, 56 Lispenard street, or of WILLIE MORGAN, South street, opposite Pierce avenue, Hudson City, where property can be seen.

FOR SALE—ON RIDGEWAY (MACADAMIZED), Orange Mountain, commanding mountain and valley views, handsome French roof Residence and Stables, thoroughly built; 2½ acres lawns; garden; fine bearing fruit; price $15,000; terms suitable.
HAMILTON & WALLIS, 30 Pine street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME FURNISHED COUNTRY Seat, on the Hudson; 51 acres; good improvements; price $50,000; will take city Property. RICHARD V. HARNETT, 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, OPPOsite East Fifty-eighth street, on East River, in Ravenswood; two acres land, 250 feet water front, fine mansion, stable and carriage house; or in exchange for a first class four story high stoop House in the city; must be in a good locality. Apply to G. GUNTHER, 105 William street, New York.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO STORY FRENCH ROOF House, at Flushing; 11 rooms, water and gas; five minutes from depot; price, $5,000; terms easy. Apply to WILLIAM A. MORRELL, No. 7 Burling slip, second floor.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—33 ACRES; HOUSE, TEN rooms; plenty of water; fine views; seven miles from Hudson River; Ulster county, N. Y. Address JAS. S. BRADY, 75 Bank street, New York.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—SPLENDID FARM OF 46 acres, in the most beautiful and healthy part of Pennsylvania, one mile from rapidly growing town, one hour from Philadelphia; milk and 12 passenger trains daily; land is level, rich and smooth as a garden; unsurpassed in the State; 5 acres magnificent woodland, pure spring water, elegant buildings, handsome frame dwelling, 7 rooms, piazza; fine ornamental trees and flowers around; good tenant house, splendid barn, cost $3,000; wagon house, hog and poultry houses, &c.; plenty of fruit. This is a sweet home and paying farm; cash market for everything. Price, with all crops (worth nearly $2,000), only $6,800; terms $3,500 cash, balance very easy; immediate possession. To see farm take 9 A. M. train from foot of Liberty street, New York, New Jersey Central Railroad, to Bethlehem, Pa.; there take North Pennsylvania Railroad to Quakertown, where you arrive at 1 o'clock; can return at 5 P. M. Inquire at Bush House, opposite Quakertown station, for G. L. WALKER. Carriage waiting to show farm.

GREAT BARGAIN.—EIGHTEEN LOTS, BOUNDED by three streets; house 20x45, 16 rooms; large glass piazza, bay window, shaded by large oaks; pleasantly located, within three minutes' walk of ferry, Staten Island; $5,500, half cash; worth $9,000.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

HANDSOME NEW COTTAGE—TWO STORY BASEment; two lots neatly laid out; flowers, fruit; fine view; seven minutes from ferry; Staten Island; $3,500.
DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT—AT BAY SIDE AND Little Neck, L. I.; shore fronts; good bathing, &c. Address A. J. DELATOUR, Little Neck, L. I.

ORANGE, N. J., VERY NEAR MONTROSE STATION.—New very complete Houses for sale; price $9,500; one very elegant, price $24,000.
F. STALLKNECHT, 99 John street.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—WILL BE LET, ON AN IMproved lease, a large and well located Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Broad street, three blocks from the new public buildings. Address FEARON & SMITH, 19 and 21 South Water street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTIES IN CITY AND COUNTRY of every kind for sale and exchange. See "Buyers' Guide," and call on us, AMERICAN REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 218 Fulton street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—A splendid Brooklyn corner Liquor Store; will guarantee $50 a day; low rent; good lease.
D. F. CURLEY, 12 Centre street.

FOR SALE, AT GREAT BARGAIN, OR EXCHANGE for a city house, a good Farm of about 60 acres, near Metuchen, N. J.; fair buildings, fruits, &c. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

TENAFLY.—FOR SALE, VERY CHEAP, OR EXchange for a city house, fine Place of 2 acres; house, 13 rooms, improvements, fine order; barn, fruits, &c.; near depot; many others at Englewood. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE in the Sixteenth ward for a cash customer.
WALTER W. MONTAGUE.
Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

WANTED—IN THE SUBURBS OF NEW YORK, A small House, suitable in size and location for a small classical and English school of highest class. Address CAMBRIDGE GRADUATE, box 198 Herald Uptown Branch office.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic and Languages. Day and evening. Ladies' department. Telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators. No vacation.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHmetic, &c., for business or private use. DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner of Eighteenth street, remains open day and evening all Summer. Gentlemen, ladies or boys can have special lessons in any branches desired. Stiffness, cramping, trembling or nervousness entirely cured.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ESTABLISHED IN NEW York in 1814).—English and French for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES Flushing, N. Y.—Studies will be resumed first Monday in September; board and tuition semi-annually, $125. For further particulars apply at the institute.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
OLYMPIA....Wed., July 30 ANGLIA.....Sat., Aug. 16
VICTORIA.....Sat. Aug. 2 TRINACRIA..Wed., Aug. 20
COLUMBIA...Wed., Aug. 6 CALIFORNIA..Sat., Aug. 23
CASTALIA....Sat., Aug. 9 CALEDONIA..Wed., Aug. 27
EUROPA.......Wed., Aug. 13 INDIA..........Sat., Aug. 30
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.
Sat. steamers. Wed. steamers. Gold. Currency.
Cabins....$75 and $65 $75 and 65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodation, $130 $130
Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
VILLE DU HAVRE, Surmont......Saturday, August 9
PEREIRE, Daure.........Saturday, August 23
ST. LAURENT, Roussau.......Saturday, September 6
EUROPE, Lemagie.........Saturday, September 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (INCLUDING WINE) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, sails Wednesdry......July 30, 9.30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, sails Wednesday.....August 6, 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin Passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP NEVADA, sailing Wednesday, July 30, will take a limited number of second cabin passengers at $50 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT'S Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, 86 South street, New York.
For drafts of £1 and upwards, and passage tickets by steamship and sailing packet at the lowest rates. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., 86 South street, New York.

INMAN LINE
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, August 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, August 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, August 14, 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK.......Saturday, August 16, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, 102 State street, Boston.
F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark, corner Lake street, Chicago.
WILLIAM INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Steam to London direct, taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principal Norwegian ports.
The splendid new powerful steamship HAKON ADELSTEEN, Captain Muller, will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, August 5.
Price of passage, currency.
To London..........First cabin, $65..Steerage, $30
To Bergen and Christiania..First cabin, $80..Steerage, $38
The new steamship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th of August.
For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the company, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steam to London direct.
The fine steamer ISMAILIA will sail on Wednesday, 30th July, at noon, from pier 20, North River, for London.
Cabins.......$65 and $75, currency
Steerage.......$30, currency
For passage, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line pier, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:—
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, August 6
ALABAMA.......—
PENNSYLVANIA.......Wednesday, September 3
VIRGINIA.......Wednesday, September 17
and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship WESTPHALIA,
Captain H. F. Schwensen, will sail on Thursday, July 31, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
The THURINGIA will sail August 7

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River as follows:—
OMESBY, Kerton......Wednesday, July 30
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper......Wednesday, August 6
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30, currency; Excursion tickets, $120. Apply to agents, 70 South street. E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship KOLU, Captain H. C. Franke, will sail on Wednesday, July 30, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship MOSEL, Captain G. Ernst, on Saturday, August 2.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin......$120
Second cabin......72
Steerage......30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling Green.

COOK'S AUTUMNAL TOURS.
COOK'S Tour to Egypt, Palestine, &c., and Return; hotel and travelling expenses included, for $440, gold.
COOK'S eighth personally conducted party to Paris, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Vesuvius, Pompeii, &c., will sail September 13; ninety days' expenses paid for $500, gold.
COOK'S second personally conducted party round the world will sail from San Francisco October 15 next.
COOK'S tickets enable individuals to travel as they please—independent of parties—and by any train, steamer or diligence.
COOK'S American Tours, combining the Northern and Western Lakes, Saratoga, Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Long Branch, springs and mountains of Virginia, Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, &c.
COOK'S Excursionist, containing 1,000 skeleton Tours, with actual fares and expenses, 10 cents, by mail, postpaid. COOK, SON & JENKINS, 262 Broadway, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships, sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC.......Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.......Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.......Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC.......Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany the steamer.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30 in Currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
*RUSSIA...W'day, July 30 CALABRIA.Sa'day, Aug. 2
*JAVA...W'day, August 6 SAMARIA...Sa'day, Aug. 16
*CUBA...W'day, August 13 ABYSSINIA.Sa'day, Aug. 23
*SCOTIA.W'day, August 20 BATAVIA...Sa'day, Aug. 30
*ALGERIA.W'day, Aug. 27
and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent, or to P. H. DU VERNET, Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf, Jersey City, as follows:—
GLAMORGAN.......July 30
PEMBROKE.......August 20
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $33, currency. Prepaid Steerage Certificates from Cardiff, $30, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, 17 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace.......Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Grigs.......Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas.......Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.......Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return Tickets at Reduced Rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE to CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, via Panama, carrying mails, passengers and freight to Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown and Pacific coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru and Chile.
August 5—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain J. B. Hildreth, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Captain ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 20th of each month from New York connect with the company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. The splendid steamship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about August 24 for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco August 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Mail Line for West Indies, Havana and Spanish Main. The steamers are appointed to sail from pier 12 North River for Turk's Island and Jamaica.
ATLAS (new).......August 7
For Port au Prince, Savanilla and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, 9th August. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, 56 Wall and 59 Pine st.

TEXAS LINE—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States mail.—Steamer CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, August 2, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship SHERMAN, from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, August 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, August 2, 1873, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
Progreso and Vera Cruz.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.,
EVERY THURSDAY,
CITY OF MERIDA (Havana only).......July 31
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana and Nassau).......Aug. 7
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico).......Aug. 14
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
COLUMBIA.......July 29
WILMINGTON.......Aug. 5
MORRO CASTLE.......Aug. 12
Supplementary mail on pier at a quarter to three P. M. on day of sailing.
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamer CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Evans, will leave pier 21 E. R., Wednesday, July 30, at 4 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas Wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River, the steamship WYANOKE, Couch, commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Tuesday, July 29, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY line boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M., and Twenty-third street, north of Erie ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, pier 39, every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—PASSAGE, $1 50.—THE elegant steamboats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street, daily (Saturdays excepted), at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New York Central and Troy and Boston railroads for all points North, East and West. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON, via Newport and Fall River.
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5 P. M. Hall's Band is engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE NEW steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market street at 3:15 and Thirty-third street at 3:30 P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS WILL for the present take the steamboat AMERICUS, from pier 37 at 3:15 and East Thirty-third street at 3:20 P. M. Returning leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30 and Greenwich at 8:15 A. M.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA Island.—The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will start from Harrison street, pier 34, every morning for Sing Sing at 8 o'clock; Twenty-third street at 8¼; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leave Iona Island at 2 o'clock. Sing Sing at 3 o'clock, arriving in New York at 5¼ P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M., 3:20 and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Air Line, 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.; and, via P. W. and B. R. R., 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets.
Emigrant Ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES N. BALDWIN leave Harrison street, pier 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.
Day Boat.
The new steamer RHODE ISLAND, the fastest and most magnificent steamer afloat, leaves Twenty-third street pier, East River, daily at 2:30 P. M. Direct connection with express trains for Narragansett pier, Providence and Boston. Best route to White Mountains. Splendid excursion. Take the RHODE ISLAND, remain on board, and be back to the city at 7 A. M. the next morning.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN leaves Peck slip at 2:10 P. M. and connects with the RHODE ISLAND.

SARATOGA—DIRECT ROUTE, FARE $2 75 THROUGH, via Citizens' line; elegant steamboats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 N. R., foot of Leroy street. Excursion tickets Saratoga and return in 30 days, $5.

TO CAPE MAY without change of cars.
A through express train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, at 12:30 P. M.; arrives at Cape May at 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., arrives at New York at 2:14 P. M.
Rate—New York to Cape May, $5. Rate—New York to Cape May and return, $8.
Ticket offices 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway and No. 1 Astor House.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

UP THE HUDSON TO IONA ISLAND EVERY MORNING (Saturday excepted).—Steamboat THOMAS COLLYER leaves from foot of Harrison street at 8 o'clock, Twenty-third street, 8:15; arriving at Iona Island at 11:30 A. M. Dinner at Iona Island Hotel. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. G. C. CHARLES.
MONDAY, JULY 28, 1873.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVERY EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated Irish Comedian, Mr. G. C. CHARLES, in an entirely new and original Drama, from Dr. Mason Turner's great story, entitled THE SKELETON HAND.
Mr. G. C. CHARLES.......as.......LARRY
and the advantage of a superior cast.
New Scenery, Properties and Mechanical Effects.
MONDAY, August 4, Mr. FRANK EVANS in THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALLED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 28, AT 8.
1. Marche et Cortege.......Gounod
2. Overture—"Dame Kobold".......Raff
3. Waltz, "Die Werber".......Lanner
4. Interlude and Invocation of the Alpine fay, "Manfred".......Schumann
5. Capriccio Brilliante, "Jota Aragonesa".......Glinka
6. Overture to Shakspeare's "Richard III." (new).......Volkman
7. Andante, Fifth Symphony.......Beethoven
8. Selections, 3d act "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg".......Wagner
9. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor".......Nicolai
10. Prayer, "Moses in Egypt".......Rossini
11. Waltz, "Blue Danube".......Strauss
12. Galop, "Red Cloud".......Pease
Admission 50c.; packages containing 12 tickets $4, at the usual places.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.......Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER.......Manager
THE VOKES FAMILY.—The London physicians, under whose care Miss Victoria Vokes has been since her severe accident, state that she will require an additional week's rest to enable her to resume her performances with all her usual strength and vitality. The opening night of the VOKES FAMILY at this theatre is, therefore, deferred until MONDAY, AUGUST 11, when the whole family will appear, for the first time in New York, in their new and remarkable specialty, "FUN IN A FOG."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—CALL.
The ladies and gentlemen engaged for this Theatre are notified to assemble in the greenroom WEDNESDAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock.
A few EXTRAS are required; those who sing and dance preferred. Apply Tuesday, August 5, at noon, stage door. J. B. WRIGHT.

GRAND CELEBRATION OF THE UNITED GERMAN-American Society, Tuesday, July 29, at Lexington Avenue Opera House (Terrace Gardens). Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue.—Grand orchestra, celebrated singers, orations, German mass chorus, "Watch on the Hudson." Commences at 5 P. M. precisely. No tickets sold; none but members and invited guests admitted. Carriages will approach through Lexington avenue and leave by way of Third avenue.
THE FEST COMMITTEE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
The Only Variety Theatre in the City, WILL REOPEN MONDAY, JULY 28, with the greatest combination of variety and pantomime artists ever brought together.
The wonderful Comic Trick Pantomime of THREE HUNCHBACKS AND A GRAND OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.
MATINEES TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Friday evenings ladies admitted free. Prices as usual

EXCURSIONS.

A GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks giving a fine view of Harbor and fortifications.—The new, fast and elegant saloon steamer TWILIGHT will make daily excursions (Saturdays excepted), leaving Eight street, E. R., at 7; Peck Slip, 7:30; Twenty-third street, N. R., 8; Christopher street, 8:30, and pier 8 at 9. Dinner, refreshments, bait and lines on board. Tickets $1; ladies 50 cents. Good music.

EAST END HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.
Opened July 1, 1873.
The New Jersey Southern Railroad Company have purchased the property formerly known as the Arlington House, also 50 acres adjoining; have rebuilt and enlarged the house and have furnished it throughout in every department in the most elegant manner.
The house has accommodations for 100 permanent guests, with restaurant and table d'hote, in charge of George Burdine, at popular prices.
Special attention given to the accommodation of excursion, picnic and pleasure parties, societies, lodges, schools, churches, councils, clubs, &c.
Magnificent saloon steamers Plymouth Rock, Empire State, Metropolis and Jesse Hoyt leave from pier No. 29, foot of Murray street, at 6:45, 9:10 A. M., 1:40, 4, 5:15 P. M.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 7, 7:44, 8 and 10:58 A. M., 2:34 and 6:13 P. M.
Keating's celebrated Band and Orchestra engaged for the season. GUS A. FULLER, Manager.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—STEAMER METAMORA leaves daily Eighth street, East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck slip at 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Martin's pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS AND FREE LUNCH TO those who wish to purchase Lots in Jamaica, on Wednesday, July 30. Apply to E. A. LAWRENCE & CO., Auctioneers, 39 Nassau street.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring street at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10 and 7 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring street 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2 and 2:30 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street. Fare 15 cents.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE, FIRST CLASS steamboat WILLIAM COOK, accommodates 2,500 passengers, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Raritan Beach and Myer's Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island; Barges and Steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West streets, up stairs.

HARLEM STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Commenced May 12, 1873.
Harlem boats leave Peck slip (pier 24 East River) for Harlem every half hour, from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., excepting 11 A. M., 12:30 and 2 P. M., landing at Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, Astoria, 109th and 120th streets. N. B.—See time table where boats land. This is the only line connecting with regular boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.
Sunday boats leave Peck slip at 10 A. M. and every 45 minutes thereafter, landing at Eleventh street, Twenty-third street and Astoria.

H. B. CROSSETT'S EXCURSION OFFICE REMOVED temporarily to 391 West street, above Christopher. Steamer Wyoming, barges Sarah Smith, Chicago, Caledonia and Republic; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island and Eaglewood.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY EXCURsions to the seashore. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Christopher street, N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin street at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Pier No. 5, N. R., at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

STEAMBOATS AND BARGES TO CHARTER FOR excursions, at lowest rates; Glenwood Grove, Waters Grove and others. BLOOMER & CO., 43 Front street.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A HANDSOME WATNUT PARLOR ORGAN, BEAUtifully carved and finished, almost new, price $135, cash. 179 Eighth avenue.

AN OLD PIANO, 6 OCTAVE, $15, AND OLD MELOdeon, 4 octave, $10; both $25. DALY'S Music Store, 179 Eighth avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN—$60.—BEAUTIFUL PIANO, agraffe; must be sold, to leave the city. Can be seen at J. BIDDLE'S, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A double round 7⅓ octave carved rosewood Pianoforte; cost $1,000, for $275; Stool, Cover, and guaranteed for five years; in use eight months. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

A BEAUTIFUL 7 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, agraffe treble, mouldings, superb overstrung, serpentine mouldings; sacrifice; instalments taken, $12 monthly. R. CABLE, 107 West 23d st., corner 6th av.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Made order; city maker; 4 round corners; cost $1,200, for $300; Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A MAGNIFICENT PIANOFORTE AND STOOL WILL be sold to pay storage and expenses. GOLDSMITH'S, 26 Bleecker street, near Bowery.

A SEVEN OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, $125.—OUR NEW scale 7⅓ octave Pianos (agraffe from bass to treble) are the best and cheapest manufactured. CO-OPERATIVE PIANO MAKERS, No. 9 Great Jones street, near Broadway.

A.—NOTICE—FOR $275 A STAR GRAND FOUR ROUND rosewood Decker Pianoforte, 7⅓, with all improvements; maker's guarantee; cost $1,300; also Stool and Cover; one elegant square, $40; also entire Household Furniture. Call at private residence 210 West Twenty-first street.

AT $115, CASH—MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD UPright Pianoforte, stool and cover, celebrated makers; also handsome iron frame Pianoforte, $90; modern style and improvements. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A GRAND SQUARE, PATENT AGRAFFE, 7⅓ OCTAVE, rosewood Pianoforte, used seven months, fully guaranteed; cost $1,000, for $175; Stool, Cover; Cabinet; has box for shipping; Parlor Suits, Paintings; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture cheap. Residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue. Call immediately.

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY WILL SELL A beautiful rosewood 7-octave piano, celebrated maker, for $100, with Stool. Apply 243 East 30th street, between 2nd ad 3d avenues.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOFORTES FOR the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. Thirty-fifth st. and Tenth av., N. Y.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIAnoforte, having carved legs; latest improvements; only $115; extraordinary sacrifice for cash; please examine before buying. Apply to JAMES GORDON, 157 Bleecker street.

$350 FOR STEINWAY UPRIGHT, GOOD ORDER.—All sorts of Pianos for rent or sale, very low; easiest terms, cash or instalments. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, 165 Fourth avenue.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices, for cash or instalments, or for rent, in city or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted.

MUSICAL.

CARD.—PRIVATE MUSIC LESSONS, PIANO, VIOLIN, Organ, Guitar, Flute, Cornet, Zither, Harp, Singing, Harmony; 92 Clinton place; day and evening; circulars mailed free. J. JAY WATSON, Director.

MADAME BONEWITZ VOLKMANN, Professor of Music, 120 Second avenue.
Terms $5 and $3 a lesson. Four languages spoken.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIMESTONE, East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until August 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face Stone and 8,850 cubic yards of face Stone and Backing, either granite or limestone; all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH.......Manager.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, JULY 28 and 29.
Miss LAURA ALBERTA, Mr. G. W. HARRISON.
LITTLE KATY, the HOT-CORN GIRL.
The Musical Artistes, Mr. WM. C. BURTON, Miss MINNIE RAINFORTH, in the grand Burlesque of SINBAD THE SAILOR and the LIGHTNING ZOUAVE DRILL.
WEDNESDAY, the great Moral Drama of THE DRUNKARD.
THURSDAY, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
FRIDAY, Annual Benefit of E. W. MARSTON.
A rare bill of excellence—a host of volunteers.
For particulars see bills of the day.
SATURDAY, Farewell Benefit of LAURA ALBERTA.
OLIVER TWIST.
IDIOT'S REVENGE.
In preparation the CIGAR GIRL OF CUBA, with Mr. SAMUEL HEMPLE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WM. B. FRELIGH.......Manager.
CARD EXTRA, FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1, ANNUAL BENEFIT OF E. W. MARSTON.
Immense attraction.
Miss LAURA ALBERTA, Mr. WILL C. BURTON, MINNIE RAINFORTH, Mr. HARRY CUNNINGHAM, Miss POLLY DALY, CHARLES MANLY.
The Great GIRARD BROTHERS.
IDIOT'S REVENGE.
LIGHTNING DRILL.
MURDER BY THE ROADSIDE.
LITTLE SUSIE.
ACTORS ON A STRIKE,
in which Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH has kindly volunteered to enact the Manager of Bowery Theatre; Mr. Harry Cunningham, Mr. J. P. Winter and E. W. Marston.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
5TH WEEK.
25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th NIGHTS
of the greatest success on record.
Crowded houses and unparalleled enthusiasm have attended the ENGAGEMENT of the eminent comedian, the master spirit of the English stage.
DION BOUCICAULT
Every Night in his New Emotional Play in 5 Acts,
MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI, MIMI
assisted by Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss Vandike, Miss M. Wells, Mr. W. Crisp, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. A. Bradley and Mr. B. Ringgold.
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS as MIMI. Miss KATHARINE ROGERS as MIMI.
The part of MIMI by Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.
FIRST MIMI MATINEE SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.
FIRST MIMI MATINEE SATURDAY, AUGUST 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 BROADWAY, between Houston and Bleecker streets.—Every one should visit the wonderful museum; it is full of everything people should see and understand. Lectures daily on "The Philosophy of Marriage." Those parties unable to attend these important lectures can have them forwarded, post free, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway, New York.

THE CELEBRATED AUTHORESS AND ACTRESS, MISS JOHANNA PRITCHARD, whose name has been heralded all over England—vide the London Daily News, London Times, London Era, London Morning Post, Liverpool Courier, New York Herald, &c., &c.—is now open for engagements in first class theatres only. Managers having open dates can address her agents, Messrs. ALBERT & FITZROY, office of the "Critic," 22 Ann street, New York.

AUTHORS' AGENCY, 615 BROADWAY, OFFICE 2.—The only agency in America exclusively devoted to the interests of all playwrights, managers and stars, in writing, negotiating for and disposing of manuscript plays, and everything written, printed or illustrating dramatic attractions.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND MUSEUM AND POLYTECHNIC Institute—Rebuilt, remodelled and with 5,000 fresh attractions, now open to the public at No. 688 Broadway, nearly opposite the Grand Central Hotel. Models of every portion of the human frame, Breathing Mechanical Figures, &c., &c., altogether comprising the most entertaining and instructive exhibition in the world. Admission 50c. Scientific lectures daily, free to visitors.

LION PARK, 110TH STREET AND EIGHTH AVEnue, adjoining Central Park.—This afternoon and evening, July 28, 1873, grand Farewell Concert of the Saxon Rifle Regiment Band, No. 108, Prinz George (composed of 60 men). Admission 50 cents. Last opportunity in this city before their departure.

SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.—LAST CONcert of the Saxon Rifle Regiment Band, No. 108, Prinz George (composed of 60 men), at the Schuetzen Park, Tuesday, the 29th of July, to commence at 3 o'clock P. M. Entrance $1.

METROPOLITAN THEATRICAL AND SHOW PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, HERALD BUILDING, BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THEATRICAL, MINSTREL AND VARIETY CUTS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs.—Highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 80 NASSAU STREET, BETWEEN FULTON AND John streets, NEWMAN LEOPOLD continues the buying, selling or advancing on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, Merchandise, Life Policies, for any amount.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, and particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

AT JACKSON'S, 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVenth street.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance for ladies.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and personal property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest prices for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c.; advance on the same. ISAACS, Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. Room 1. HAYMAN LEOPOLD.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Personal Property of all descriptions; the same bought and sold. H. GEIGERMAN (formerly M. Rosenberg).

A BERGEN COUNTY (N. J.) MYSTERY.

The Body of a Newarker Found Near Carlstadt—Fair Play or Foul Play, Which?

Yesterday an inquest was commenced by Justice Luthershofer at the Union Hotel, Carlstadt, on the body of Maurer Eusebius, late of No. 56 William street, Newark, which was found floating in Berry's Creek, a small feeder of the Hackensack, on Saturday afternoon. It appears Eusebius, who was a married man, twenty-nine years of age, and a gardener by occupation, left home on Friday morning at two o'clock, in company with an acquaintance named Frederick Korneman, also a gardener, residing at No. 56 Montgomery street, Newark, for the purpose of picking whortleberries. On Friday evening Korneman turned up in Newark alone. His neglect to inform Mrs. Eusebius of his parting with her husband excited suspicion and last evening he was arrested in Newark and brought to Police Headquarters, where, in presence of Chief of Police Rodgers and the HERALD reporter, he told a very straightforward story, to the effect that while he and Eusebius were gathering the berries they got separated and wandered off from each other. Eusebius, Korneman stated, complained of the heat and of feeling weak. The inquest at Carlstadt was adjourned till to-morrow. The evidence so far taken implicates no one, but tends to show that deceased was either overpowered by the heat while walking in the creek or drowned. The body had no marks of violence. Korneman is held as a witness. There had been some difficulty between the men, arising out of business matters. One man was trying to get the other's place.

"PITY THE POOR CHILDREN."

An Appeal for Aid from the Destitute Mothers of Sick and Dying Children in New York to Those Who Are Rich and Happy.

"Oh, sir, for the love of God, bring a doctor to my dying baby and I will work for you, be a slave for you, all my life long!"

How many times have been heard such prayers for human aid within the week last past—prayers wrung from the lips of those who, in the disordered condition of their minds, were beginning to doubt the existence of a pitying God; those in whose eyes heaven was obscured by constantly welling tears; in whose hearts was imprinted, torn and bleeding, the form of Jesus of Nazareth crucified, but no vision of a pitying Christ ascended?

How many times have been heard similar adjurations pouring like burning lava from the parched lips of mothers half crazed from continuous vigils and lack of food—mothers who seemed to have a blind, tigress' love for their young, and who were furious at their impotence to surround them with the weak defences of delicacies and medicines against the attacks of death?

These are the women who, should a reign of terror fall upon New York, would become Mesdames Defarge.

Think of the fact that 500 children died in New York during the past week ending July 19, in the year of our Lord 1873; and also think of that other fact, that care, that food and medicines—all to be purchased with money—would have saved a large proportion of these lives, priceless to a mother. Think of the hunger, the despair and death that close the lives of many who are very young and very beautiful, and who—it has happened very often and will happen often again—were once very rich and very happy.

Poverty, like death, enters upon happy lives at a moment when least thought of. Poverty, like death, brings beautiful forms and proud hearts to a level with dirt and dust.

To be a mother, standing over your child, on whose body death is rioting; to feel that in the midst of this great city, teeming with wealth, you cannot command the bare pittance to procure medical aid to dispute the progress of the destroyer; that you cannot buy a morsel of food, a few cents' worth of fruit, an orange or a bit of ice, to satisfy the yearning of the little being who is infinitely dear to you! What torture can be more horrible?

And good men and women, fathers and mothers, in this broad, bright land, have more than they well know what to do with of wealth and the luxuries of wealth about them.

What pleasure can these purchase so full, so noble and so sweet as that of having, with a power next to God, given a new lease of life to a human being, and the infinite possibilities of human descent and development to the world with its veiled future?

The cholera is cutting its awful swath of the dead from the living in its steady progress towards New York, as it comes slowly—at "the walking pace of a man." As terrible a pestilence is unfolding itself in the bosom of the city. The unclean streets of the crowded quarters, the constant deposits of human excrement and every species of filth which are left exposed in almost every court and alley in the poorer tenement house neighborhoods are swiftly and silently arming disease with additional fangs.

Mothers are going about the streets begging for money to bury their dead. Two have applied at a single place in a single day for aid to remove the corpses of their children which were lying in a state of decomposition in a room in which living little ones were locked up. Small undertaking shops are overtasked from the demand for children's coffins.

What will the rich and generous do to help the poor? Several hundred citizens have organized and gone into the breach and are making brave efforts to stay the pestilence. They have formed several branches of the mother society called St. John's Guild. They need money, drugs, food. They need delicacies for the sick prepared by woman's hands.

SEND THEM ALL THEY NEED—"PITY THE POOR."

The plan for working which this organization has adopted is simple and effective. The neglected portion of the city has been divided into districts, and committees appointed to visit every poor family. When sick children are found it is proposed to furnish medical advice, medicines, and suitable food free of cost. The members of this organization give their services, and no money is expended for office rent. The private and personal appeals which they are now making to the citizens of New York should meet with free responses.

Subscriptions to the fund which they wish to form may be sent to the HERALD office, Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; Francis H. Jenks, President of the Safe Deposit Co. of New York, 140 Broadway; I. L. Jones, 432 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, Acting Assessor of New York, City Hall; Gouverneur K. Lansing, Treasurer of Fund, Earle's Hotel; George Calder, 327 Rivington street; Charles O'Connor, 49 Park place; John P. Faure, 238 West Eleventh street; Rev. Arthur Warner, 477 Hudson street, or the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, St. John's Chapel, Varick street, the Chairman of the Committee.

The following is the report of the Treasurer of contributions thus far received:—

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In answer to the appeal in Thursday's HERALD, the following subscriptions to the "Poor Children's Relief Fund" have been received by the Treasurer, through Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Chairman:—

Anonymous	25
Amador Estera	$50 00
Thomas P. Remington, Jr.	19 00
An American	25 00
H. H. Cammann	25 00
J. C. H.	100 00
Total	$219 25

A special account for this fund has been opened in the National Citizens' Bank. All moneys received will be acknowledged and a weekly statement, in detail, of all disbursements will be made through the press, so that contributors can know just what is done with their money. Arrangements have now been completed for visiting every poor family in the neglected sections below Twenty-third street. As soon as the tenement house districts above Twenty-third street are assigned a full list of the various headquarters will be published, so that all citizens will know where to send people applying for assistance.

GOUVERNEUR K. LANSING, Earle's Hotel, Treasurer "Poor Children's Relief Fund."

THE JERSEY BANK BURGLARS.

The Great Trial Ended—After Thirty Days' Deliberation the Jury Acquit McWilliams and Doyle—Discharge of the Prisoners.

The people of Jersey City breathed a little more freely last night. At half-past five o'clock in the evening the telegraphic wires of the Police Department waited the news into every quarter of the city that the long-expected verdict had been rendered and that McWilliams and Doyle were declared not guilty. History had once again repeated itself. The mountains were in labor, and the multitude stood in anxious expectation of a grand result, the giants of the Jersey bar waited in mute amazement, when, lo! the ridiculous mouse crept out—a verdict of not guilty was returned. As published in yesterday's HERALD, no agreement was come to up to an early hour yesterday morning. The general belief was that the jury stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. At ten o'clock Judges Scudder and Wiggins arrived in the court room, and sent a message to the jurors to ascertain whether there was any probability of their agreeing or not. The gentlemen sent to the judges a negative answer, coupled with

A DELICATE REQUEST

for refreshments. The Judges ordered the refreshments and went out to the church of the Rev. Dr. Taylor, leaving the jurors to lament their inability to do likewise. Several times subsequently the Judges asked if the jurors had agreed, but the same answer was returned. At half-past five Judge Scudder informed the jurors that he should lock them up permanently for the night in case they could not agree. There were two sick men on the jury, and the dissenting man succumbed to the opinions of his fellow jurors. The foreman walked into Court, followed by the others, and handed a paper to the Clerk. Many persons were already in the court room, others were still coming. The defendants took their seats facing the Judges. Then the Clerk, addressing the jurors, said:—"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?" The foreman answered, "We have." The clerk then asked,

"WHAT IS YOUR VERDICT?"

The foreman said, "Not guilty." A cheer was sent up by the assembled friends of the accused, which the Court were unable to quell. Doyle's father received overwhelming congratulations, and he wept for joy that the declining years of his life are not to be saddened by any disgrace brought upon one of his family. McWilliams' iron will gave way for a few moments. He and Doyle were carried out of the Court House by their friends. And so ends the trial which has cost the public much anxiety, the State much treasure and counsel for both sides sleepless nights. The verdict was not unexpected. It was foreshadowed many days ago. The convictions of the people will not be materially changed by it, nor will the reputation of McDonough, Young and Mrs. Beemer sustain the least tarnish from this dictum of Sheriff Reinhardt's jury. If the verdict cannot restore the much-abused defendants to the positions they have lost it will save their respected relatives the bitter pangs of public disgrace.

ROBBED WHILE BATHING.

Officer Kaiser, of the Hoboken police force, arrested a young man, giving his name as Joseph Stark, on Saturday evening, for stealing from the pockets of two gentlemen a gold watch and chain, a pocketbook and other valuables while the men were bathing at the foot of Fourth street. The youth was committed for trial. This is not the first thief caught by Officer Kaiser in the same locality.

A WHOLESALE MURDERER.

The Startling Confession of Nelson Wade, the Murderer of Isabella McBride—Trapped at Last by a Boy.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1873.

Additional details received from the scene of the McBride massacre, near Williamsport, show that Wade, the murderer, is one of the most consummate villains that has been produced by this State for years. The coolness of his every action at the time and after the perpetration of the horrible deed, and the devil-may-care air he assumes, rank him as a second Quantrel. He has been employed as a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for two years past, and but few persons were conversant with his previous career, which, according to his own version, is darkened by deeds of blood in various portions of the country. After killing Mrs. Isabella McBride and securing the gold and silver stored in the old farm house, the murderer deliberately made his way to Williamsport and began to drink, paying for the liquor and cigars with specie, which at first

EXCITED SUSPICION,

but as he was well known as a railroad man, and was inclined to be wild, the idea of his having committed the murder was pooh-poohed. Towards evening on Wednesday, however, his strange actions, coupled with his profuse display of gold and silver, led to his being "shadowed," and finally, at eight o'clock, to his arrest. This was brought about through information received by the Sheriff of Lycoming county from a lad to whom Wade showed several bags of gold. This so excited the boy's curiosity that he asked Wade to allow him to count the money, and together they went to a barn in the outskirts of Williamsport, when Wade opened a large bag and threw its contents of gold and silver to the ground. He followed this up by producing two more bags, filled with treasure, and, upon the boy making inquiries as to the manner in which he got the money, answered, laughingly, "That's my business, and it's all right." A portion of the money he buried near the barn in the presence of the lad after asking the latter to promise him that he would not reveal its whereabouts to any person. This the boy promised, and Wade then told him that he intended burying the remainder, and if he should fail to return after a certain date the lad could dig it up and retain it for his own use. He then, accompanied by the latter, went to another spot in the vicinity of the barn and

THE SPECIE WAS BURIED

and the two separated. This information was speedily communicated to the authorities, and the murderer was shortly afterward arrested and placed in irons. Once in prison he began to laugh, and seemed to be greatly amused and pleased on account of the sensation he had created. After an hour or so of confinement he sent for an officer and related the whole story of the murder of Mrs. McBride, giving a description of the old lady's actions when he struck her the first blow with the club, and went so far as to even attempt to imitate her cries. In this heartless undertaking he was speedily checked, and he assumed an air of injured innocence because he was not allowed to proceed. He said that during his career he had killed several people, among whom was a Spanish woman, and that the desire to murder had grown on him, and it was the easiest thing imaginable to make a man "croak" when a person wanted to get rid of an objectionable object. His first murder, as he related, was committed on the plains several years ago, and since that time he had "put out of the way" all whom he did not like, and he had never been even suspected. He said he did not fear death, "and was

READY TO SWING

whenever they got ready." His troubles he attributed to the want of proper training when young. This he did not receive, as his parents died and left him alone in the world when about five years of age. He refused to give the names of any of his victims, but said that before he was hung he would tell all. In 1872 he was sentenced to a term of four months' imprisonment for stealing a watch from a gentleman of Watertown and served out his term. The specie which he buried has been recovered and has been placed in a Williamsport banking house subject to the disposition of the authorities. The total amount is $5,500 15, which is mostly in $5, $10 and $20 gold pieces. Old Mr. McBride still remains in an unconscious state and the physicians entertain no hopes of his recovery. Since the murder the farm house has been visited by hundreds of people, among whom was an enterprising Philadelphia photographer, who has been photographing the surroundings.

THE RIVINGTON STREET WIFE MURDER.

Empanelling a Jury—Post-Mortem Examination.

Yesterday morning Coroner Kessler empanelled a jury in the case of Mrs. Caroline Schuler, the German woman, fifty years of age, who was killed on Saturday afternoon at her residence, 30 Rivington street, by being stabbed with a plasterer's trowel or other similar weapon.

The members of the jury, after reviewing the remains, were discharged until notified to appear to proceed with the investigation.

The premises were crowded with the relatives and friends of deceased and many others who were anxious to see the body of the murdered woman.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Deputy Coroner Leo made an autopsy on the body of Mrs. Schuler and found an incised wound under the right arm, the steel having passed inward, backward and downward, severing the neck of the aorta, penetrating and passing entirely through the right lung. Death resulted from internal hemorrhage, the result of the wound.

THE EXCISE WAR IN STATEN ISLAND.

More Arrests Yesterday—The Trial Next Thursday at Edgewater—Excitement on the Island.

In spite of the tropical rain, which fell almost unceasingly during the whole of yesterday, a large number of New Yorkers flocked down to Staten Island to see whether the authorities would absolutely prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors. The lager-loving Teutons who went to the "Gem of the Bay," bound on quaffing the beverage of King Gambrinus, were forced to return to New York after drinking soda water, the majority of them (to be truthful) uttering curses loud and deep. The traditional German Sunday band was also invisible, while the soul-inspiriting ode to Fatherland and the majestic "Wacht am Rhein" were unheard. The liquor saloons remained with their front doors hermetically closed, the back doors, in most cases, likewise, and the majesty of the law was strictly enforced with reference to the maintenance and due observance of the Excise law. But, in spite of this, three liquor dealers resolved to beard the police authorities, either for the sake of becoming fellow martyrs with their other brethren who were arrested last Sunday or with the idea of making money.

YESTERDAY'S DELINQUENTS.

The following were the arrests made yesterday:—David R. Ryers, keeper of the Richmond County Club House at New Dorp, who was arrested in the act of selling liquor, and was taken before Justice Wood, at Garretson's, where he pleaded guilty to the offence charged, and was fined.

Philip Brookenhausen, liquor seller, of Edgewater, who was taken before Justice Garrett, for openly selling liquor, and was placed under $300 bail to appear for trial next Thursday.

Charles Rendt, liquor seller, also of Edgewater, who offered a good deal of resistance to the police and narrowly escaped being charged with disorderly conduct. He was charged with selling liquor openly and put under $300 bond to appear next Thursday for trial.

THE TRIAL OF THE OFFENDERS.

District Attorney Rawson will appear for the people next Thursday at Edgewater Police Court, and it is understood that he will demand of Justice Garrett the conviction of the fifty arrested men. The greatest excitement exists on the island with reference to the case at issue. The people, as a general rule, are opposed to the closing of saloons on Sunday, alleging that it will be a great pecuniary loss. Chief of Police Holbrook stated yesterday that he had received reports from all the prominent points in the island stating that no liquor was being sold. The Police Commissioners are jubilant, and believe that on Thursday the village of Edgewater will receive about $1,300 in fines.

ANOTHER JERSEY JOB.

Some time ago the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company obtained from the New Jersey Legislature, the right to construct a tunnel through the hill through which the Erie tunnel at present runs. The proposed tunnel is to be constructed quite close to the Erie. It will be necessary for the company to buy all the property which lies perpendicularly above the intended route. The money to be expended on this property cannot fall far short of two millions of dollars. A number of politicians in Jersey City are now industriously circulating information among the property owners to the effect that "the highest prices" can be obtained from the railway company by selling the property through them (the agents), and that, otherwise, a good bargain cannot be struck. Whether these politicians are authorized to prosecute such a left-handed enterprise remains to be seen. It certainly is of importance, both to the stockholders and the property owners, that all sales should be made openly and above board, so that there can be no fraud perpetrated by intermediate negotiators. Unless this is done the whole matter will be brought into the Courts.

MONS. NASSR.

Mr. Edmund Yates Has Something Further to Say About the Persian.

A Critical Estimate of the French Army by Mr. Archibald Forbes.

THE GRAND REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.

"The Farouche-Looking Vagabond with a Hang-Dog Air."

Trente-et-Quarante for Small Stakes.

The Army at the Outbreak of the War and Its Widespread Demoralization.

GOBE-MOUCHERIE.

Nocturnal Dissipations of the Shah.

THE PARIS JOURNALS.

The Versailles Water Works in Full Play.

MR. YATES' ACCOUNT.

PARIS, July 11, 1873.

From the accounts of the reporters and so far as one can tell by the expression of his face (let them say what they will, he is a *farouche* looking vagabond, with a perpetually sombre, almost hang-dog air!) the Shah is having a good time in Paris. This is easily intelligible when it is remembered that the official receptions and organized *fetes* are much fewer here than they were in London, and that the Persian polygamist has consequently much more time for his own diversions. And it is of this time that he thinks and makes the most. Whenever it is possible he denudes himself of his jewelled uniform and aigrette, and, slipping on a plain frock coat and an Astrakhan cap, goes off on a nocturnal promenade. Like most barbarians, he is

EXCEEDINGLY CHILDISH,

and the other night took the greatest delight in playing *trente-et-quarante* for macaroon cakes in one of the little toy kiosks in the Champs Elysées. The game was at its height when he was recognized, and a cry of "The Shah!" arose. In an instant, as if by magic, the crowd round him was immense. He saw that flight was inevitable, but he could not fly without his spoil. "Mes macarons," he cried, and gathering up the cakes which he had just won, he beat a hasty retreat. The insatiable curiosity of the Parisians regarding their guest has spurred the reporters of the journals to the commission of great feats of activity, and the acquisition, or more probably the fabrication, of stories abounding in detail is immense.

How he walks, how he talks, how he eats, how he drinks,
Are all noted down by these Boswells so small.

How his suite will not sleep in the beds prepared for them, but roll upon the floor; what shops they visit and what purchases they make are all regularly set forth day by day in journals to which the discussion of politics is forbidden, and which are too well acquainted with the tastes of their readers to enter upon any large or serious subjects. In what other civilized country, for instance, would you find a long paragraph devoted to a description of

THE SHAH'S CHEMISE-DE-NUIT,

and of his habits immediately before retiring to rest? Who but a Frenchman would have thought it worth while gravely to set forth that after taking four turns round the garden, during which he consumes his last pipe, the Shah returns to his bedroom, which is on the ground floor, undresses himself, puts on a garment of white silk, long—reaching to his heels and tied round his neck with a gold cord, but does not take off his fez until he jumps into bed? Which

REMINDS ME OF A STORY.

A gentleman who had been dining out and dining heavily, conscious that he had taken more wine than was good for him, determined to pull himself together before encountering the searching eyes of his wife who, as he found on his return home, had already retired to rest. Accordingly he performed his *toilette de nuit* in his dressing room, and with studiously steady step advanced towards the conjugal couch. Madame looked at him for an instant, not angrily, he was pleased to remark; on the contrary, to his astonishment she burst into a peal of laughter. "Don't you think," she said, "before lying down that you had better take off your hat?" He had been so intent on assuming sobriety that he had forgotten to remove his headgear.

To resume. Before dismissing this question of *gobemoucherie* I need scarcely say that the French journals teem with stories relating to the Shah's domestic life, all of which are more or less seasoned with what is called "*gros sel*." You will understand without any further indication from me the little turns of *double entendre* and indecent *persiflage* which these stories take and how greedily they are devoured and repeated by a population which delights in such nastiness. But I may tell you as a fact that when the Shah visited the grand spinning and weaving mills at Manchester, where he saw in full employment about six hundred buxom and

BLOOMING LANCASHIRE LASSES,

he was so struck by the sight that he proposed to buy the whole establishment, spinning jennies, power looms and female operatives—especially the female operatives—right away and transport the lot to Teheran. And His Majesty seemed much disappointed when informed that the laws of Great Britain would not admit of the ratification of such a bargain.

With more consideration than was shown him in England, the programme of the Shah's entertainments has been so arranged that it is only on every other day that he has been trotted out for official receptions, &c., while he has been permitted to have the intervening time to himself. It was probably with the view of inducing him to believe that we were not such a grave and serious people as we are usually represented that we led the unfortunate man such a round of *quasi* gayety during his stay with us. If any interpreter attached to his suite could have conveyed to the Shah a translation of Sir George Cornewall Lewis' remark that "life would be tolerable were it not for its pleasures," there is no doubt that the monarch would have appreciated the philosopher's paradox. This, however, is another of those things which they manage better in France. After the fatigues of his journey from Cherbourg and entry into Paris on Sunday evening, the Shah was allowed to take his rest on Monday, and, with the exception of a drive in an open carriage through the Bois de Boulogne and round the boulevards, he confined himself to the garden of the Petit Bourbon, and to making himself acquainted with his new quarters. Tuesday was set apart for a visit to the Park and Garden of Versailles, where the Shah was to witness the splendid display of fountains known as the "Grandes-Eaux," to be entertained at dinner and to behold such illuminations and pyrotechnics as Frenchmen declare can alone be found in Paris. The weather was superb, if anything too fine. The sun was insupportable, and almost justified the temerity of Reuter's agent in Paris, who, in telegraphically recording the Shah's entry, made him the exponent of a very old joke against our poor English climate by putting into his mouth the words, "At length I see the sun again!" There could not have been a doubt in the minds of any one present

AT VERSAILLES

on this day that His Majesty would both see the sun and feel its effects. The thermometer in the shade indicated an approach to ninety degrees Fahrenheit, and there was not, apparently, a single cloud to intervene between the blazing luminary and the wretched pleasure-seekers, who, in all directions and by all means of conveyance, were flocking to the old palace. Men, with hanging heads, as though cowering under the curse of Cain, skulked along in such limited shadow as was cast by the house eaves; or, having of necessity to cross the road, dashed out into the broad streak of glare as though swimming for their lives, and arrived all panting and perspiring at the opposite shore of shade. Many of the Deputies and officials of the government are now resident at Versailles, and on this occasion entertained their friends at *déjeûner* before and at dinner after the reception. While one remained in the vast chambers of the ancient hotels in the Rue des Reservoirs or the Avenue St. Cloud, refreshing one's self with newly-gathered strawberries and iced drinks, it was pleasant enough; but the time came when it was necessary to proceed to the palace, and then came the tug of war; for the gardens, which, as every one knows, are in the same condition as when first laid out more than one hundred and seventy years ago, are admirably adapted for display, and, consequently, afford scarcely a scrap of shade. There are groups and statues and vases, fountains everywhere, the long, narrow lawn so beautifully green, known as the Tapis Vert; but no waving trees, no hedges, scarcely a shrub to keep off the glare. There were no seats either on this particular afternoon, for all the chairs had been gathered together on a particular portion of the terrace for the accommodation of those invited to the night's firework show. So we strolled about as we best might, the sun pouring down on our devoted heads, and its reflection going for us from every white statue, plinth and gravelled path within range. Three hours of sunstroke and consequent vertigo are hard to bear, and though I endeavored to console myself by the reflection that I was in the service of the HERALD, and the remembrance of what Mr. Stanley and the Cuban correspondents had suffered in the same cause, I found it did not go far in mitigation of my wretchedness. At last, a little after five o'clock,

THE SHAH CAME.

His route lay up the Avenue de Paris and through the grand entrance, which was lined with troops; thence round the righthand corner of the building into the gardens, where we, the populace, were waiting to receive him. Down the broad gravel walk came first two of the old guardians of the Palace, their breasts decorated with medals, then the open carriage of the Shah, drawn by four horses—not four horses "in hand," not four elegantly caparisoned beasts, high-stepping and bit-champing; but as I live, four gray Normandy stallions, with their tails "clubbed" and their harness partly of rope, partly of leather, just as one sees them in the pictures of the old diligences! And they are ridden by postilions in blue jackets, with the chevron on the arm, the high shining glazed hat and the enormous thigh boots of that favorite character in Parisian *balmasqués*, *le postillon de Longjumeau*, the postilion who used to form the burden of poor Levasseur's favorite song:—

Le postillon de ma'am ablou
C'est un joli loup-garou.

Just as the Shah arrived opposite

THE FIRST SERIES OF FOUNTAINS,

the *grandes eaux* were turned on. The display has not taken place for years, which, considering each time it does take place it is said to cost 10,000 francs, or $2,000, is not to be wondered at in the present state of the French finance. The Shah stood entranced at the sight, as well he might be. Round him there was "water, water everywhere;" water in huge, heavy cascades, in their feathery flakes; water spouted forth on the Latona by the frogs and tortoises into which, according to Ovid, the peasants of Lycia, who refused her a drink, were turned; water from the near lying bassin de Neptune and the far off bassin d'Apollon—one wide water all around us, all above us one blue sky. At several different points the Shah left his carriage to gaze upon this brilliant scene, which was only excelled by its appearance at night, when the fountains, which were again in full play, showed to perfection in the light of colored Bengal fires and stood out in splendid relief against the fringe of the dark woods in the distance.

THE FIREWORKS

were comparatively poor—not better than some which I have seen in England, not equal to what I saw in America. It is fair, however, to add that according to report some of the best had to be withdrawn, having been completely spoiled by a pelting storm which took place about seven o'clock, The crowd at the railway station at the conclusion of the *fête* was terrific, and thousands of persons did not arrive in Paris until nearly three in the morning.

Wednesday was an "off-day," necessary for the repose of the Shah, necessary for the completion of the preparations for the great review which was to be held yesterday. About this review there had been a great discussion. It was freely said in society, and some of the newspapers actually had the courage to repeat the remark, that it was absurd, and even worse than absurd, to call upon the Shah to witness the evolutions of troops who, within the last two years had been disgracefully beaten by an enemy whose army had penetrated to the capital and was actually still in possession of a portion of French territory. "This Persian," said those who felt deeply in the matter, "has been to Berlin, where our conquerors have passed in review before him, and now, without any necessity for it, we are actually going to make a parade of those troops whom they thrashed." Despite of all these protestations, however, the review came off, and was, on the whole, considered a success. I leave to my colleague, Mr. Forbes, the description of the military spectacle, for which his training and experience so well qualifies him, and will content myself with a few personal details.

It was not at Versailles on Tuesday, but it was much hotter yesterday at the hippodrome of Longchamps, where the review was held. Ordinary hats and suits of broadcloth were not to be dreamt of, so with the assistance of the proprietor of La Belle Jardinière, a ready-made tailoring establishment, I found myself like King Arthur, "clothed with white samite, mystic, wonderful;" but, unlike King Arthur, with a broad-leaved, white wide-awake hat on my head and a white umbrella lined with green in my hand. The crowd was to be bigger than ever. Versailles had had its thousands, but Longchamps was to have its tens of thousands, and indeed, when I started, at half-past one o'clock, it seemed, from the state of the road, that for once public rumor had not lied. The Champs Elysées were so thickly crammed with vehicles and pedestrians that it was thought advisable to makes one's way to the Arc de Triomphe by the Avenue de Friedland, and even the broad road debouching to the Bois de Boulogne from that point was scarcely sufficient for the traffic.

THE VENETIAN MASTS,

which had stood so bravely on the day of the Shah's entry, had been taken down, and as they lay along the side of the path formed resting places for hundreds of wearied pedestrians or sight-seers waiting to see the great man go by. As we sped along it was evident that the *fête* was popular, not merely with the commonalty but with the upper ten thousand of this so-called Republic—a Republic which delights in crests and coronets, uniforms and liveries—some of the principal supporters of which retain their old aristocratic titles and their old aristocratic state, and where equality paints its name on the walls of the public buildings, but is never heard of elsewhere. These are republicans who take enormous delight in seizing every opportunity conducive to the display of pomp and parade, and the *Gaulois*, one of the principal journals, cannot find more suitable terms in which to describe its delight at the success of the review than by saying, "Yesterday, for five hours, we were once more under the Empire." What a nation of vainglorious apes it is! Can you imagine that the paragraph with which these words begin continues thus:—"Under the rays of a July sun 60,000 men massed on the field of Longchamps, brilliant in cuirasses and gold embroidery, their plumes waving in the breeze, their swords glancing in the light, the heroic infantry of Sedan (!) and of Bazeilles (!), the heroic cuirassiers of Morsbraun and of Reichhosen, the débris of our valiant armies of the Rhine and of Metz passed round an immense circle, where 200,000 Frenchmen clapped their hands at the sight of our legions, conquered, indeed, but always glorious!" What is to be said of a people to whom such stuff as this is penned out and who swallow it with avidity?

My fiacre had to take its place in a long line at some considerable distance from our destination, and I was fearful that the place which had been reserved for me would be taken. My fears were well grounded. My ticket professed to admit me to the *Tribune publique*. Ah, vain hope! "Tribunes, we will have tribunes," cried the Roman people in Macaulay's ballad of Virginia, "Down with the wicked ten." But I should have had to have downed with ten thousand before I could get my tribune. All that could be done was to take up my position on a chair in the open space between the stand and the course, and to spread out the green and white umbrella, under which I felt myself a betting-list keeper on an English race course.

The company around me was numerous and pleasant. There in the front were Monsieur and Madame, and with them a gentleman who was evidently not Monsieur, and equally evidently was tenderly attached to Madame. There, too, was

THE OMNIPRESENT FRENCHMAN

with the gold spectacles and the red ribbon in the buttonhole of his alpaca coat, the cheap cigar, the shiny boots and the tight-fitting gloves of *peau de Suède*. Here, too, was the usual French child, who is always fighting with its nursemaid. This time it was called Maurice, and was in a state of fury at being prevented from covering itself with gravel. French children are always fighting their nurses and wanting to play in the dirt. Don't you remember the anecdote of Louis Napoleon, when a child, stamping his feet with rage and calling out to his mother, "*Laissez moi jouer dans cette belle boue*" (Let me play in that beautiful puddle)?

The scene is pretty and sufficiently animated. Away on the left is the well known Moulin, or mill of Longchamps; in front lies the broad extent of the circular race course, beyond it a huge wood, in the trees of which, as well as of those nearer to us, people are swarming. On the right a large wooden erection for refreshment purposes, and bearing the name "Rouge glacier," seemed somewhat out of keeping. There are cannon to the right of us and cannon to the left of us and troops of all kinds, for the matter of that, and we were patiently waiting. "O'er our head the bright sun laughed a pitiless laugh," which is Mr. Robert Browning's way of expressing that it was very hot, and there was not a breath of air. If I had not had that green and white umbrella this letter never would have been written.

There was an amount of trumpeting and drumming, such as could only have been made by Frenchmen, and winding by the rock of the cascade, which said rock was covered with people, the procession approached.

THE STAFF

was very brilliant, though the French tastes for gaudy uniforms always reminds one of a circus, and on it were some men of mark, such as Canrobert, Ladmirault, Clinchaut, &c. To the great delight of the Parisians the Shah rode his white horse with the pink tail. After making the circuit of the course he arrived at the pavilion prepared for him, where I will leave him and the soldiers to be dealt with by my colleague.

EDMUND YATES.

MR. FORBES' ACCOUNT.

The Strength, Discipline, Reforms and Martial Appearance of the Troops at the Review—Description, Criticism and Prophecy.

PARIS, July 12, 1873.

Most reviews are things of pure formality, and have, in a military sense, little significance for professional men. What is there, for instance, in a grand review in Hyde Park of the British household troops before the British Queen or some august visitor—not to that sovereign, but to the realm of which she is the monarch? Absolutely nothing of novel military meaning. The Grenadier Guards march as we have seen them march any day since we knew or cared any thing about marching; the Blues powder past with their characteristic massive grandeur. So it is on the Tempelhofer Feld of Berlin, the Schmerl of Vienna, the parade ground of St. Petersburg. The armies of Europe have each their individual conventional characteristics, with which the student of military systems is perfectly well acquainted, to whom, therefore, a review, no matter however imposing, tells nothing new—presents no field for speculation. If an exceptionally large number of men have been got together, the circumstance means simply an exceptional effort. The expert knows of the existence of the material that each nationality possesses—has in bank, if the expression is justifiable; and when he sees an exceptionally large muster it has for him the significance simply that an exceptionally large check has been drawn upon the resources in hand.

But the review of the French army on the Longchamps race course on Thursday last had an intensity of interest and a weight of import that were altogether unique. Two years and four months ago, where and what were the French armies? Scattered over the South about Orleans, Tours and Bourges was a half-disorganized congeries of regiments, an army only in name. If in its ranks there were still men who had conquered in the Crimea and in Italy they were deteriorated by the vicious military system of the Empire—a system that had grown rottener with every day that Le Bœuf had held the portfolio of Minister of War. But the old fighting men with medals on their breasts were but a handful in comparison with the hordes of raw levies, hurriedly dragged unwilling from their cottages, hastily instructed in the rudiments of the art of firing a musket, and hustled into the battle field, destitute of any training such as alone enables a man to be anything save a danger, an obstruction, a useless and mischievous nonentity on the battle field.

THE OFFICERS

were for the most part as useless as their commands. Everywhere the military spirit had deteriorated into effeteness—mean, self-seeking and trumpery jealousy. No intendance deserving of the name existed, and contractors pillaged at once the treasury and the troops. In the North Faidherbe's command was in scarcely better plight. The vast garrison of Paris had little leaven in it of actual soldierhood, and the National Guard had learned the use of arms only to employ them in the crazy rebellion of the Commune. Of Bourbaki's army, smashed at Villersexel by Von Werder, the fragments had crumbled into dust in the Wintry passes of the Jura, and the wretched débris had drifted over the frontier into Switzerland, there to be interned by the hardy militiamen of the cantons. From the outset it had chiefly consisted of raw levies and atoms of divers nationalities. As for the regular soldiers of France—the troops in reliance on whose prowess her ruler had dared to declare war—they were languishing as prisoners of war on German soil. Defeat after defeat, alternated by no single ray of victory, had resulted in the capitulations of Sedan and Metz; and men already demoralized by lost battles, by retreats that resembled routs, by disorganization, by relaxed discipline, by tacit license to plunder, by a lack of regular supplies, were marched in herds of prisoners from prisoner bivouacs to prison quarters in Germany, there to live for months that idle, listless, objectless prisoner-life that more than anything rots the martialism of soldiers. Two years and four months ago this was the state of France as a military Power. Her soldiers, armed with what was then the best weapon of the world, had been beaten on every field. Their system of fighting, that had been praised as the finest imaginable, their mobility, their nonchalant defiance of rigid formations, their attributed adaptability to circumstances—all had availed them nothing; rather, indeed, had turned to dust and ashes in their hands, the imagined merits turning out the very causes of their reverses. When peace was signed and France collected from the highways and byways, from internment in Switzerland and Belgium, from prison cantonment in Germany and from the corners of her own territory what remained to her of the component elements of organizations that had once been armies, the alternative confronted her either to resign her position as one of the great military Powers or to make exertions such as perhaps never nation had made before, if she would assert her right still to occupy that position and make good that right by a speedy reorganization of her armies and

A RADICAL REFORM

in her military system. As we all know, she chose the latter alternative. Thiers addressed his measured purposefulness of energy not alone to the paying off of the war indemnity, but to the resuscitation of the army. A new scheme of organization and for recruiting was devised, became law and is already in operation. To replace the piles and stacks of Chassepots that went to Germany the government factories and private contractors have worked day and night. I can remember seeing in a field outside Sedan 400 pieces of captured French field artillery, ranged in long lines, with German sentries watching over them. On that day in August, 1871, when I saw Kaiser Wilhelm lead his victorious guardsmen in triumph through the streets of his capital, the route from La Belle Alliance Strasse down Unter den Linden to the Schloss Platz was flanked on either side by captured cannon—2,400 of them, in their long avenue of iron and bronze. All these had to be replaced. In short, what France had to do, if she would have armies capable of holding their own in the present condition of military equipment and preparation on the Continent—far more if that word *revanche* which she kept and keeps always muttering through her set teeth, was to be anything else than a wild utopian aspiration—was to begin at the foundation and build up for herself a wholly new structure of military organization. The ruins of the old one were too rotten to found upon, and the plans of the old building that existed in her archives were vicious, obsolete, and futile.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THURSDAY'S REVIEW

consisted in this—that it furnished material for the competent spectator to judge whether and to what extent, if any, France was really bent on a radical abnegation of her old military traditions and on a sweeping reform based on an intelligent appreciation of the lessons capable of being learned from experience; whether she was in thorough earnest, no matter what the cost, in reorganizing her armies with the greatest possible speed, and to what extent, it being apparent that such are her aims, she has up till now succeeded in fulfilling them.

The ground on which the review was held, although not very suitable for such a purpose, was certainly the best that could have been found in the neighborhood of Paris. On the plain of Satory there is a wider expanse of marching ground, but it is further from the capital, and besides was calculated to awaken some awkward reminiscences of how the good will of French soldiers was won by sausages and champagne administered by a President who afterward became an Emperor. On the plateau of Villiers, where the Emperor William reviewed the Saxons and Wurtemburgers, there is an excellent parade ground, but on it there are too many grave mounds under which lie Frenchmen killed in an unsuccessful combat for that spot to be quite an exhilarating location for a gala review. True, Longchamp itself is not by any means destitute for Frenchmen of unpleasant military memories. As I gazed on the long lines of men in red breeches the recollection came over me of the parade I had witnessed on the same ground in the Spring of 1871. Almost in the same tracks stood then the trim and rigorously disciplined regiments of Hessians, Silesians and Bavarians, waiting there till the moment should come for them to march past Kaiser Wilhelm, who sat on his black charger just in front of the pavilion in which were now sparkling the diamonds and rubies of the Shah of Persia. Long years before that doleful day for France another army of occupation had been seen in the Bois de Boulogne. In the forest glades had been pitched the tents of Wellington's soldiers, and under the hatchets of his pioneers had fallen the grand old oak trees that dated from the days of Charlemagne. What a whirligig is the world, to be sure! Two short years ago, on this very plain, the red-breeched men were lining rifepits and constructing batteries against the fortifications of that very Paris which to-day had poured forth its thousands on the sward and into tribunes to admire and applaud. Look at the high pitched roof that surmounts that high swell of foliage on the left front. That is the roof of

THE CHATEAU DE LA MUETTE,

and up against that chimney was the wooden "lookout" of General Dombrowski's headquarters, whence I had looked out upon the Bois not half an hour before the Versaillist soldiery came streaming over the breach in the shattered outworks of the Porte St. Cloud, to perpetrate a relentless retribution which Paris seems to have forgotten before the bullet holes in the façades of her houses have become weather-worn or the rain wholly washed the blood stains from the walls bounding that Communist Aceldama in the corner of Père la Chaise.

All the troops, except the garrison of Paris, had bivouacked for the night in the Bois de Bologne There were those who alleged that the real reason for this was the inability on the part of any French general to manœuvre so large a force into the Park in the course of a single forenoon, and Wellington's famous remark was quoted that he did not know a single British general who could march 20,000 men out of Hyde Park. The criticism seemed to me censorious and uncalled for. In the intense heat of the weather it was a wise humanity to spare the troops as much as possible, and the dispositions on a cramped and very awkward theatre of operations were so perfectly adapted to the purpose to be subserved as to prove that in tactical arrangements General Ladmirault's staff officers were perfectly competent for their functions. The troops on the ground consisted of the four *corps d'armée* comprising the garrison of Paris and the Army of Versailles. The total number of men present must have been little short of seventy thousand men. Had all the regiments been at their full strength it would have exceeded 100,000. The First corps was under the command of General Montauden, the Second of General Chrulhent, the Third of General Douay and the Fourth of General Bataille. The troops were formed, the lines of army corps facing the Seine and occupying nearly the whole of the open space of the race course. Of the parade, when it had been finally set, the central object opposite the tribune was

THE BRILLIANT GROUP OF THE GENERAL STAFF,

headed by General Ladmirault, Chief of the Army of Versailles and Governor of Paris, with the chief of his staff and a great posse of aids-de-camp. A little behind the staff and to its left was a miscellaneous contingent, consisting of *gendarmerie*, the Republican Guards of Paris, the regiment of Metropolitan Sapeurs Pompiers, &c. In line with these, but with its left flank thrown back in accord with the boundaries of the available ground, stood the First corps, with its six batteries of artillery and thirty-nine battalions of infantry. More directly behind the staff were ranged in three lines the Fifth Army corps (six batteries, thirty-nine battalions), the Fourth Army corps (six batteries, thirty-two battalions), and the Second Army corps (six batteries, thirty-nine battalions), in the order as named, numbering from front to rear. The formation of the battalions on parade was in columns of companies, the saving of frontage being an object. In the rear of the army corps thus arranged was formed in mass of batteries twenty-six batteries of artillery, comprising the reserve, and being in addition to the divisional artillery, which was formed up in its proper position with the respective army corps. The whole of the artillery, other than the divisional artillery, was under the command of General Princeteau. No cavalry was attached, at least on parade, to the several divisions. The whole of the cavalry, consisting of fifty-three squadrons in all, was formed up on the plain of Bagatelle, some distance to the right, and separated from the rest of the parade by the ornamental wood around the cascade.

Restricting myself, as I am doing, to the purely military aspect of the day, I have nothing to say with regard to the beauty and splendor of the pageant as it lay before the spectators in the tribunes, girdled by its setting of greenery.

THE ADVENT OF THE SHAH

as, accompanied by Marshal MacMahon and followed by a very large and brilliant cohort of mounted staff officers, he rode on to the field, was greeted from the drums and bugles with the "*bat aux champs*," the traditional salute of a French army on parade. The cortège swept down the broad avenue between the Fifth and the Fourth corps, the men of the former, which had fronted the other way, having come right about in order that both sides of the avenue should be lined with faces. Passing along to the distant flank, near the trees surrounding the village of Boulogne, the cortège wheeled and came up toward the pavilion along a new avenue formed of the Fifth and First corps, facing inwards. In a few moments the brilliant procession was passing along the front of the tribunes. MacMahon rode a noble chestnut charger with that dashing grace of horsemanship which is one of the chief causes of his popularity in the army. The Shah came on his left, a little behind, mounted on his white Arab stallion with the famous mauve tail. His Majesty wore the "diamond coat," in the front of his kulah blazed a tall feather spray of brilliants, and the rich housings of his horse equipment literally blazed with jewels. On the Shah's left rode L'Admirault, almost as fat as, but without the phlegm of, Bazaine, while on the right hand of MacMahon was the Duke d'Aumale. The Shah rode to the back of the pavilion, and, dismounting, took his seat in the chair of state under the canopy, whence, in the company of M. Buffet, he witnessed the scene and the march past. MacMahon, with L'Admirault, the Duke d'Aumale, the mounted Persians, with the exception of the Shah, and the rest of the horsemen, wheeled to one side and took up a position opposite to and facing the pavilion, leaving an interval between, along which the troops marched past.

A great deal of nonsense has been written, both in French and English papers, as to the direction in which the troops saluted, and political card houses have been constructed on erroneous and, indeed, untruthful premises. In many quarters it has been asserted that the officers saluted, not the President of the Republic, who sat on his horse on the right of the regiments as they passed, but that they saluted to their left; according to some, the tribune of the Assembly, said to have contained chiefly royalist occupants; according to others the chief pavilion, on which sat the Shah and M. Buffet. These statements are either blunders or lies; in either case rubbish. Troops of every European army for the most part march past from right to left, and the saluting point is on their right, so that the officers' sword arms, with which they deliver the salute, are on the side next the saluting point. You may change

THE SALUTING POINT

if you please, but in this case you must invert also the order of marching past, so that the sword arm shall always be next the saluting point. Owing to tactical considerations the troops on Thursday marched past, not from right to left, but from left to right, and, therefore, the saluting point, where sat Marshal MacMahon and his staff, had to be fixed on the right of the stream of troops, on the "sword arm side" and opposite the tribunes. The officers, as they successively passed, saluted and turned "eyes right," without exception. To have done anything else would have been worse than a military solicism—it would have been a military impossibility. The salute, in technical language, was "taken" by Marshal MacMahon in virtue of his superior military rank to any other officer on the ground. The attempted importation of political considerations into one of the simplest and most matter of course details at once indicates a surprising degree of ignorance, and furnishes an illustration of the illusory foundation on which specious canards are for the most part based.

The infantry marched past in columns of double companies, each double company being about seventy-five files strong. First came the gendarmery, the municipal guards and the firemen—all picked men, mostly veterans, and marching with a considerable show of steadiness. The First corps followed, then the Fourth, then the Second, and the Fifth came last, having served until the end as a screen to enable the other corps to defile benind it into the marching part position. The detail of the First division will apply to all. The General commanding the army corps having passed with his staff, there came next the Divisional General with his staff, then the regiment of chasseurs belonging to the army corps, then the massed bands and pioneers of the First brigade, then the general officer commanding that brigade, then the two infantry regiments of that brigade, then the two batteries of artillery of the division, and lastly, the Second brigade of the division, headed by its chief. Each regiment consisted of three battalions, which, including the regiment of chasseurs, made up the thirty-nine battalions, which is the complement of an army corps. The chasseurs, as a rule, marched better than any other infantry of the line, and wore a smarter and more soldierly aspect in their serviceable, dark blue uniform. The red breeches had still a good many of the faults that characterized the French army under the Empire. In the rear ranks there were some very little men. The dressing was imperfect, the step was often badly kept; many men slouched rather than marched; there was a

DEFICIENCY OF MARTIAL CARRIAGE,

and there was a great lack of uniformity in the angle of slope of the rifles. But, while all this is true, none the less true is it that there were apparent the results of aspirations after better things, and efforts to overcome that looseness of formation which long practice has made second nature. It used to be that the French army consistently contemned all attempts at rigidity of formation. Dressing was ostentatiously disregarded. Men were absolutely encouraged to disregard the "touch" and the maintenance of "the step." "We are supple, mobile, agile," was the boast. "We have outgrown your stiff, formal drillings; your practising of the goose step, your antiquated notion that an army is a machine. We march to get over the ground, not to resemble a moving wall. Let the bugle sound and see how dexterously we should scatter into skirmishing order; with what *elan* we should spring forward in the charge. All your stiff formalities are for ignorant clowns, without military instincts. We are intuitively soldiers, and dispense with trouble of which we do not see the use." The fashion was catching. Everywhere new-fangled snatchers at *ad captandum* notions argued impulsively that the careful, labored drill of the armies of other nationalities was a gigantic blunder. One of Britain's best reputed army reformers, Sir Garnet Wolsey, has put into print his conviction that for "all practical purposes the worst drilled militia regiment has enough knowledge of drill." The sophism was spreading widely. It was complimentary to the intelligence of individual men that the method of laborious drill was needless; was indeed a relic of the time when intelligence among rank and file could not be said to exist. The Germans knew better. Their rank and file is the most intelligent and best educated in Europe, owing to the manner in which their army is recruited; and they of all nationalities might have seen their way to dispense with formal drills and exact formations, if it were safely possible that such could be dispensed with. But they knew that such was not the case. Cohesion, *morale*, mutual reliance, immunity from panic are the outcome solely of discipline—of what the Prussians call "*appel*." Every battle field is a melée. True; but the difference between the necessary disorder of a well-drilled and an ill-drilled force is that there is order in the disorder of the former—that, when the bicker and clash of the melée is over, the parts of the machine fall each into their places again—that men's faculties, as well as their bodies, are disciplined; while of the latter the disorder is irreparable. If victory crowns the effort all is well; if the resistance is stubborn and sustained the disorder becomes chaotic, *morale* unbased on the consciousness of cohesion, gives way and defeat follows. The history of the late war iterates and reiterates the lesson that against the rock of close discipline the waves of oose bravery break and are scattered. While the Third German Army corps, after struggling fragmentary through the fire hell of the wood of Spicheren, could, nevertheless, by reason of its trained discipline, stagger into formation when that terrible ordeal had been battled through. Frossard's troops, once driven off the dead angle of the Spicheren Berg, never could recover

COHESION,

but huddled, a shapeless throng of fugitives, off to distant Puttelange, flinging their arms from them as they ran. When the Bavarians caught De Failly's division unawares at Beaumont, his men, panic stricken, had not trained command of their pulses sufficient to make them fall into the ranks as a matter of course. Instance on instance might be multiplied. It is obvious that the French military authorities are changing rudimentarily the system of the army. The work is a vast one. The bad traditions of generations are to be unlearned, and then lessons are to be learned such as the foe has enframed in his constitution as the result of the good traditions of generations. But it is much for proud Frenchmen to have realized the truth of the axiom *Fas est doceri ab hoste*, and to be acting on the realization. The dressing on Thursday was not good, but hard efforts were obviously being made to get and keep it. Officers were heard calling to their men to pick it up. Men were to be seen painfully sedulous in "keeping touch" of their neighbors; numbers were out of step, but numbers were seen changing step that they might get back into the right step. Intervals were carefully regarded. The men individually were better "set up" than they used to be, as if "suppling motions" were being extensively resorted to. Knapsacks were neatly rolled and the greatcoats trimly rolled about them. The kepi has been done away with and rather a showy shako substituted. The shoe and gaiter, however, still remain, and while they are retained the sustained marching power of the French army is much impaired. The bands are too strong in proportion to the company of soldiers, an old fault in the French army, and calculated to weaken the force of fighting men in the day of need. Some brigades marched much better than others, the result, as I take it, of greater care and perception of the situation on the part of the generals commanding. In instance, by far the best brigade was that of the Duke of Auerstadt (a nephew of Napoleon's Marshal Davoust), an officer whom I personally know to be imbued with a conviction of the reforms necessary in the French army and with a zeal to make them.

THE ARTILLERY,

both divisional and reserve, passed the saluting point with very remarkable excellence of dressing. Two batteries to a division is only half the strength of artillery that ought to exist, but there was a reserve strong enough to supplement the deficiency. The guns were rather miscellaneous and there was an absolute want of horse artillery, but the progress from hardly any field artillery at all, which was the case at the end of the war, to the present condition, is simply wonderful. The cavalry was, perhaps, the weakest point. Frenchmen are bad riders and worse keepers, and they do not seem to have improved materially since the late war. Both of the artillery and cavalry the accoutrements were in a discreditable state of dirt.

On the whole it seems to me that the omen may be drawn, from the aspect of the troops on Thursday's parade, that there is

FORKED LIGHTNING

in the thunder cloud of France's hatred to Germany and her thirst for revenge. Aspirations for the *revanche* are not a mere *brutum fulmen*; that I think General Manteufel must have owed to himself, as he sat there *incognito* in plain cloths in a back row of the diplomatic tribune. The French mean to have another wrestle for the fall—that every one who knows the nation knows. But every one did not know what I think this review goes to show, that her military authorities are working assiduously for the end that when the combatants shall grapple, as grapple they must, the issue will not be, by a long way, so nearly a foregone conclusion as most people have been content to assume it. If France can contain herself, and meanwhile work as she was worked in the past two years,

THE STRUGGLE

will be a Titanic one. She has still an immensity to do; indeed, she has scarcely yet begun the work she has set herself. But in ten years' time, in accordance with the dispositions of her new military law, she will be able to set in line over 800,000 men without calling out the reserves. With them her military strength will number 1,300,000 trained soldiers. The second act, just passed, providing for organization as the first does for recruiting, enacts that wholesome decentralization, the lack of which contributed as much as anything to France's downfall in the late war. With eighteen well organized and equipped army corps, each with its own staff and its own province to recruit from, with a powerful artillery and arms of precision second to none in the world, and with a strength in fighting men of a million and a quarter, who shall say that France shall not have made good her title to re-enter the ranks of the great military Powers? And all this that I write of she has deliberately set herself to accomplish within ten years. ARCHIBALD FORBES.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

MR. LEWIS CAMPBELL, Greek Professor at St. Andrew's University, Edinburgh, has published some translations of Sophocles, which the *Saturday Review* has no hesitation in recommending as the best and truest that have yet appeared in English.

LIEUTENANT MARKHAM, in "The Cruise of the Rosario," gives an interesting account of the favorite hunting ground of the slave traders of the Indian Ocean, which lies among the Santa Cruz and New Hebrides Islands. This is a very retired and romantic corner of the world, little visited by navigators.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE of Parliament on the workings of the endowed school system has made a report relating to the grievances of the dissenters with the public schools, which seems to be satisfactory to nobody.

THE *Saturday Review* takes up the figures of the United States census, and says that "adding to the local taxation and indebtedness the taxation and the debt of the federal government it is plain that per head the thirty-eight millions of citizens of the United States are by far the most heavily taxed and most deeply indebted people in the world."

LADY ASHBURTON, who died sixteen years since, and has just been suitably commemorated in Lord Haughton's "Monographs," was an exceedingly clever and remarkable woman, the soul and centre of a notable literary group, in which Thomas Carlyle was a prominent figure. She was a keen "free lance" in conversation, and people who retired discomfited from the sharp encounter with her wit would say of her:—"I do not mind being knocked down, but I can't stand being danced upon afterwards." Thackeray was one of the eminent men of letters whom she piqued by her too brilliant rallying, and he left her parlors at Bath House, resolved never to return. He declined Lady Ashburton's invitations, and spoke of her with dislike and discourtesy. Months after, when the angry feeling had had time to die out, he received from her one day an invitation to dinner. Thackeray returned it, with one of his inimitable drawings on the back, depicting himself kneeling at her feet, with his hair all aflame from the hot coals she was energetically pouring upon his head out of an ornamental brazier. This act of contrition was followed by complete reconciliation and warm friendship to him and his family.

CASTELAR'S new book upon "Old Rome and New Italy," just translated into English, is pronounced by the *Athenæum* a great literary success. "There are innumerable works, in all languages, which point out the antiquities and the historical vicissitudes of Rome, but there is none which describes the varying aspects of Italian life more vividly in a few chapters."

THE GOVERNMENT OF PRUSSIA is at times extremely illiberal in matters concerning the press. Witness the recent publication of an improved edition of the works of the philosopher Leibnitz, from his manuscripts in the Royal Library at Hanover. The King of Hanover had agreed to communicate to the editor these valuable papers, but, before the contract could be fulfilled, Hanover became incorporated in the North German Confederation, and the Prussian government refused to fulfil the agreement for the use of the papers. This delayed the work for some years. But, having a list of the papers wanted, some Hanoverian scholars supplied copies of some and others were found in the British Museum.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European Edition.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 209

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—MIMI.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BURLESQUE OF SINBAD, THE SAILOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—THE SKELETON HAND. Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Monday, July 28, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

"THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION AT PHILADELPHIA! BEGIN AT ONCE!"—LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE—FOURTH PAGE.

SEVENTY-SIX! MAGNIFICENT PREPARATIONS FOR THE GRAND CENTENARY OF THE REPUBLIC! THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE AROUSING! THE EXPOSITION BUILDING, THE STATE REPRESENTATIONS AND THE MUSICAL, CIVIL AND FINANCIAL PROGRAMMES—FIFTH PAGE.

SPANISH SLAUGHTERS! A DESPERATE BATTLE AT VALENCIA! THE GOVERNMENT FORCES TO STORM THE TOWN TO-DAY! CARLIST ASSAULT ON SAN FERNANDO! CORTES TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—FIFTH PAGE.

FRANCE AND HER PERSIAN GUEST! THE LONGCHAMPS REVIEW IN HIS HONOR! A STARTLING EXPOSITION! THE ARMY BEFORE AND AFTER SEDAN! WHAT IT IS! MESSRS. ARCHIBALD FORBES AND EDMUND YATES TELL ALL ABOUT THE GRAND MILITARY PAGEANT OF REGENERATED FRANCE—THIRD PAGE.

THE "NEW IDEA" POLITICALLY! PUBLIC DENUNCIATION OF THE THIRD-TERM EVIL—FIFTH PAGE.

TWO DAYS' BATTLING WITH THE FLAMES! NORFOLK (VA.) AT THE MERCY OF THE AGENTS OF THE FIRE DEMON! HELP FROM THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD! HEAVY LOSSES—TENTH PAGE.

A CHINESE TYPHOON! GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND SHIPPING—THE PERSIAN RULER AT MILAN—FIFTH PAGE.

CHOLERA STALKING THROUGH EUROPE! THE EPIDEMIC MAKES ITS APPEARANCE IN SOUTH SWEDEN—FIFTH PAGE.

A BRIGHT FINANCIAL OUTLOOK! A REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK! THE GOLD SPECULATION! THE CURRENT OF CAPITAL SEEKING NEW CHANNELS—NINTH PAGE.

A MURDEROUS FIEND! THE DAMNING CRIMES OF NELSON WADE—THE GERMAN WIFE MURDER—AIDING THE DESTITUTE—THE JERSEY BANK BURGLARY—STATEN ISLAND'S EXCISE WAR—SECOND PAGE.

MIDSUMMER WORSHIP! SERMON ABSTRACTS! THE SCIENTIFIC DIVINITY, TEMPTATION AND GOD'S GRACE AND MERCY DWELT UPON—EIGHTH PAGE.

SEASON NOTES FROM LAKE GEORGE! ITS PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES! 375 ISLANDS NAMED IN A NIGHT! THE INDIAN MAIDEN OF THESE LATTER DAYS—SIXTH PAGE.

LONG BRANCH DELIGHTS! THE TOILETS AT THE SATURDAY HOPS! THE DAY OF DEVOTION—A WEST VIRGINIA HEALTH RESORT—THE MILESIAN WATERING PLACE—SIXTH PAGE.

THE WESTERN GRANGES! THE NEW ORDER OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY RAPIDLY AUGMENTING! CO-OPERATION AND ITS SUPERB RESULTS—THE BURNING FORESTS—EIGHTH PAGE.

REFRESHING RAINS yesterday descended upon Manhattan Island and upon all the surrounding islands, and upon the mainland over a vast extent of country. The effect upon our city streets was a general cleansing, which it was pleasant to behold, excepting those very filthy highways and byways on the grounds along our river fronts, which nothing but hoes, shovels, brooms and chloride of lime can purify.

MARSHAL SERRANO AND THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.—The meeting of the Spanish liberals which has just been held at Biarritz, and at which Marshal Serrano presided, presents Serrano and his friends, now in voluntary exile, in rather a favorable light. Serrano has but small reason to be grateful to the republican leaders. His offer of support to Señor Salmeron, in his efforts to restore order in Spain, tendered through Admiral Topete, shows that Serrano prefers his country's good to the gratification of personal malice. It also encourages the belief that the Marshal and his friends are not at present conspiring against the Republic.

THE PURIFICATION OF THE CITY has been commenced, but much yet remains undone. The trying month of August to our city stay-at-home population is still before us, the cholera is still spreading from point to point in the West, and, as in the time of the old Romans all the roads of Europe led to Rome, so now every road in the United States, upon which trade or pestilence travels, leads to New York.

THE DARING HIGHWAYMEN who stopped and plundered a railway train on the Great Plains the other day, it is believed at St. Jo, will be overhauled and settled with, because the villains are supposed to be enveloped by a well organized and determined pursuit. If brought to bay we conjecture that at that point their travels will be ended.

The National Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia—Begin at Once.

The celebration of the centennial of American Independence should be such as to honor a day the most worthy of honor. It is true that the histories of nations are divided into epochs, with which centuries, merely as such, have little to do. The use of one hundred years as a grand division of time is simply a mathematical convenience; but a deep sentiment of awe is evoked in the contemplation of what world-wide fields of thought and deed; what broad, fair plains of human good; what endless wastes of human ill; what interchanging sweep of life and death; what mighty problems beyond man's solution are seen dimly looming through the picture wherein we essay to limn a century of the world's doings. It is an accepted period whereby progress or reaction is measured; and when the dial of the years shall tell us that one hundred can be counted to the credit of our national existence, what is more natural than that we should pause to look upon the gains, and in doing so mark the altitude of our gratulation by a feast of peaceful triumph? As the event to be celebrated in 1876 is that which ushered the nation into existence—an infant with a luminous brow in a troubled time—so must the feast be national in its strongest sense when the citizen children, million breasted, come to honor their mighty mother, as she stands in the pride of power beside the narrow cradle where her first words, one hundred years before, were those of hope and strength to all mankind. No matter how broad the base of the Union may then be, we must look back to a single point as the apex whence all this has broadened in a century. That point is where the Fathers of the Revolution raised their arms and pledged their lives to the nation newly born. There once more must we return to celebrate in peace and joy the day of pride; there is the hallowed ground of the Union indeed. It is enough that Philadelphia, our sister city, encloses Independence Hall within its boundaries to make it the scene of the national centennial celebration. No other city can dispute the claim to an honor which the date on the Declaration of Independence assigns prescriptively to her.

We shall have a century of marvellous action to recall; we shall have results of that action to show which are unparalleled in the history of the world. In no more appropriate manner can this be achieved than by an exhibition to the world of our progress as a people in the arts and sciences of peace. Through the fiery gate of war the young Republic of America passed into the ways of peace, where her true mission lay. Glowingly as men turn to the days of the struggle for national life, it is not there that in 1876 we must look for the criterion by which our first cycle must be judged. Smaller States have carried on wars beside which the glory of the Revolutionary War would pale upon comparison. In the battles of the ploughshare and the reaper, the hammer and the loom, instead of those of the sword, will our true glory be harvested. In the army of labor must we count the host wherewith we have combated and triumphed. In the march of that army from ocean to ocean must we trace our progress. In a word, the most substantial proof we can give of our national strength will be found in the tangible evidences of our industrial achievements. If our conquests have been few in the way that the soldier wins territory, by bloodshed, we shall have something far nobler to show—namely, how the thinking brain and the sturdy arm won rood and acre of the land from the forest, the barren and the wild, until it bloomed beneath our tread. How the land thus won was made to nourish its conquerors will be a story worth the telling in centennial times. If the tale bring not forth either the sabre glitter or the cannon's roar, or the false and fleeting brilliance of warrior triumphs, whose traces are slippery with the blood of our fellow man, it will have all the tranquil, lasting grandeur of a wondrous forward movement with all the attributes of national strength therein displayed in the name of peace and good will. Where in our way blood has flowed the flowers bloom once more, and he, the chattel of yesterday, who was doomed to toil for others, comes forward regenerate and disenthralled to ratify with us the great charter of our liberties. We have seen great World Fairs unite the arts and industries of nations beneath one roof in the name of peace; but to us must remain the matchless opportunity of giving to Universal Expositions a significance in this regard which no empire or kingdom in the world can hope to give. They have shown what nations can do where the fate of the people is in the hands of an individual or a class; our opportunity will be to teach the world that the nation which wisely governs itself makes the greatest progress in the arts that most contribute to render "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" the common realization of all.

It has repeatedly been urged against us as a nation that our self-consciousness is an exaggerated passion—that we are too prone to admire ourselves. But our critics have never denied that our rapid rise in wealth, strength and greatness was one of the most astonishing phenomena of the age. Apart, therefore, from what we claim for ourselves, the estimation in which the world holds us as a great, throbbing, industrial force must be remembered by all our citizens in thinking how America will speak for herself to the eyes as well as the ears of humanity at Philadelphia in 1876. The whole nation, North and South, East and West, should heartily unite to make it, in every respect, a grander success in the display of the peaceful arts than the world has yet witnessed. We shall approach it a strong, united nation, and the last vestige of sectional ill feeling should be buried beneath its walls. When or where could the relics of the bitternesses of the past be more fittingly laid forever to rest?

We have sufficiently indicated why in Philadelphia alone can the Centenary of our independence be nationally honored. The reason is so clear and conclusive that no petty jealousies should intervene to mar the occasion. With any other object in view than the honoring of the Centennial of the nation other cities might well lay claim, on various grounds, to having the Exposition located within their limits. The goodly City of Brotherly Love must, therefore, be congratulated upon its fortune, and New York will be foremost in this pleasant duty. So far from displaying any envy, the Empire City will prove her imperial worth in the assistance she will render in the promotion of the enterprise. The foremost city of the Union has enough of glory and merit of her own to let all small ill feelings that might cross the day dreams of a village pass her by. As the grand metropolis, New York can be proud of her sisters and honestly rejoiced to see them prospering and happy.

We are yet nearly three years from the time when the Exposition must be finished; but our preparations cannot be commenced a day too soon. We insist on success. There is time and, if we work earnestly and vigorously, ample time to achieve it. Only, however, by a display of what we may fairly claim as national industrial virtues, energy and judgment, can the result answer our expectations and desires. That the building should reflect the æsthetic taste of the nation in its finest mood and at the same time meet all the requirements of the Exhibition is what we have a right to expect. We have the experience of other Expositions to guide us in avoiding errors of construction. The site in Fairmount Park, we may say, is one of the finest that could be obtained in any city of the Union. Among the most notable shortcomings of the Expositions in London, Paris and Vienna has been the failure to have the arrangements completed on time. Announcements, falsified by sluggish preparations, we must avoid. The official machinery and world-wide co-operation necessary to bring about success have been exploited sufficiently to make future failure unpardonable. Let us have everything ready, so that when the day appointed for throwing open the gates of the Palace of Industry and Art shall have arrived the world may enter to behold the proofs of the grandeur and prosperity that illustrate the present and are a gauge of the brilliant future of the Great Republic.

The Emperor of Austria, in a visit to the United States section of the Exhibition at Vienna, handsomely complimented the thoughtful intelligence and inventive genius of American workmen. Let him come and see for himself in 1876 how well his words were deserved. The King of Sweden, recently conversing with a correspondent of the HERALD, dwelt upon the necessity of early preparations in a matter of this nature. If he or his heir should visit our Exposition on the Fourth of July, 1876, let it be seen that we have not been afraid to take a King at his word. We would guard in every way against the possibility of an embarrassing disappointment to our hopes when the world and his wife look in upon us at our invitation. Should the crowned heads of Europe and the republican leaders from all parts of the world join our group on the auspicious occasion we hope to see them return with enlarged ideas of the strength and glory of republicanism.

Nassr-ed-Din in the French Capital.

Again we surrender valuable space to a description of the peregrinations of the Oriental Prince, Nassr-ed-Din, from the pens of such gifted writers as Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Archibald Forbes. The reader may well inquire why it is that the serio-comic meanderings of the Shah should engender so much literary effort. The answer is simple. Coupled with the journey of the Shah from Teheran to London is considerable political and financial mystery. From one quarter we hear "He is Reuter's Shah," from another "He is England's Shah" and, again, "He is only the Shah's Shah." The HERALD has employed the first journalistic talent in the world to solve this difficult problem. Mark Twain, in flashes of wit and with strokes of naive humor, has put the King of Kings in a frame of amusing satire and has hung up the picture as a sort of laughing machine. Mr. Edmund Yates has considered His Majesty as five feet eight inches of pageantry. Dr. Hosmer, with Arctic but admirable philosophy, has endured Nassr-ed-Din as an entertaining but necessary evil. Mr. Grenville Murray has imaginatively exiled himself in Teheran, and in pellucid English has placed the Diamond Shah in his domestic setting of mud, while "Free Lance" has assailed the blazing armor of the despot and has grouped the Persian famine and blameless heads falling into the executioner's basket with obsequious courts doing homage to an ostentatious cipher. This morning another powerful writer describes the regal tourist surrounded by the Marshals of France, occupying the imperial chair while the reorganized French army passes in review. Mr. Forbes ignores the picturesque and the pretty of the scene and seizes upon the occasion to give a valuable and carefully considered criticism on the actual condition of the French army. This correspondent was, *par excellence*, the correspondent of the Franco-Prussian war, and his military letters have given him an enviable reputation as a brilliant writer and a judicious critic. After speaking of the army that didn't need a button—the army of Le Bœuf—he pictures the terrible humiliation that came from loose organization and lax discipline; and then we are reminded of the calamities that befell the hastily gathered raw levies and of the final obliteration of the Army of the *Défense Nationale*. Recalling the active energies of M. Thiers, who, in every effort of his presidency, made the army the nucleus of all his hopes, our correspondent details the mistakes of drill and field evolution which are eliminated from the new organization. He gives the true significance to the Longchamps review that the French were not ashamed to make a martial display at Longchamps, even after the Shah had reviewed the Imperial Guards at Berlin.

In our voluminous correspondence on the Shah's visit to the Western Powers there is the one prominent feature that must strike every reader, that the HERALD writers have not simply described the person of a barbarian prince, with a detail of his day and nocturnal doings; they have woven around his journey a texture of keen philosophy and refined disquisition. Civilization as it exists in England and France has put on her Sunday clothes, and the reader has been conducted from the throne room to the workshop, from the review of a great army to nocturnal gambling for penny confectionery. The history and aspirations of a stagnant empire in the Eastern desert have been made familiar in every household, and it is because the Shah has been a popular educator in this sense that we see no reason to regret his Summer wanderings in Europe.

THE "INTRANSIGENTES" are a new party in Spain. They are not the street irreconcilables of Madrid, but the radical secessionists from the Cortes, who, having left that body in disgust to the number of forty, are now returning to their constituents to agitate the overthrow of the present government. These are the "intransigentes." Some of them have been arrested; but others are still at large, and they will, doubtless, give the existing government considerable trouble before they are silenced.

A Sultry, Rainy Sabbath's Sermons.

It must strike the devout Christian heart as strange that even so many of our city pastors still occupy their pulpits at this advanced period of the Summer and on such a sultry, showery day as yesterday. We present to-day sketches of sermons preached by Drs. Dowling, McGlynn, Ewer, Ormiston, Wayland Hoyt and others, not of the second rate, but of the first ministers of our city churches. And to the careful reader it will appear strange also that these good brethren should deem it their proper duty to deliver scientific or philosophical essays during the Fall and Winter and Spring, when their congregations are large, and reserve for such weather as this and for sparse congregations such pure doctrinal or practical discourses as for a few Sundays past we have laid before our readers. We would have thought that the larger the congregation the better opportunity and the more imperative and important the duty to hold up Christ and His atonement. But very many of our spiritual guides appear to think that then is their proper, perhaps their best, time to display their knowledge of the philosophies and scientific researches of the age. If these things must be so we are glad and thankful that the pure milk of the word and the form of sound words are reserved for those who, like ourselves, are compelled by duty or interest to stay at home on such Sabbaths as yesterday.

Professor Barbour, of Bangor, Me., endeavored to illustrate to the Tabernacle Congregationalists how the Saviour's blessing upon the soul descends like rain upon the new mown grass, and that when our minds are weakened by grief and we look in vain elsewhere for help or succor, He moves to bless and to relieve us. His very gentleness is more powerful than the Summer rain, such as we had yesterday, or the Autumn breezes that we may expect to blow upon us by and by. With the Saviour holiness is the chief end; for He always comes to rescue us from sin, and to help us to resist or to bear patiently our trials, sorrows and temptations.

Dr. McGlynn indicated the proper use to be made of riches. Like the unjust steward in the Gospel who was shrewd enough to make provision for himself against a day of disaster and want, so should we make to ourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness and seek to convert what might be a curse into a blessing, and what might be a source of ruin into one of salvation. This can be done by self-denial and by a judicious distribution of the wealth which God gives us among His poorer creatures. And, if we do this, then when we fail they may receive us into everlasting habitations. It is only by being crucified with Christ that we can hope to ascend with Him. And this doctrine of self-denial belongs solely to the Christian system of religion. It is taught in none other.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt, opening the mysterious book of life, saw therein much trouble and sorrow—hearts broken with hopes deferred; emptied hearts and emptied hands. The man who accumulates wealth is apt to forget those who are poor and to shut up his bowels of compassion from them. But as we reach a true understanding of the Scriptures we shall find that sympathy means suffering with God as Christ sympathized with and suffered for all mankind. It was just as difficult for Jesus to face the cross as it is for us to face our greatest trials. But we now have His sympathy to cheer and His mighty arm to help us to bear our trials, while He had to tread the winepress alone, and of the people there were none with Him.

And with this aid we might know, had not Mr. Hood told us, that the Christian life has triumphs as well as trials; that it gains victories more glorious in the eyes of God than those that win the applause of men. We may obtain victories over sin, over adversity, over sorrow, yea, even over death itself, when our hopes are anchored in the sure mercies of God.

Dr. Ewer characterized the three years' life and ministry of Christ as a continuous miracle. And every particular miraculous act of His was a type of something in the future. Every act of His was also a suggestion of great truths to be promulgated and of incidents to occur in the time to come, and hence His crucifixion was but a type of the agonies and divisions of His greater body—the Church. And thus throughout the Doctor dealt with types and shadows and buds of after-coming flowers.

Dr. Ormiston made the conversation on the Mount of Transfiguration between Moses, Elias and Jesus the basis of his discourse. They talked about His decease, which He should accomplish at Jerusalem. "And," the Doctor remarked, "if we leave out the cross what have we left in the Bible? If we cease to speak of Jesus, His life and His death we might as well suspend our efforts for salvation. It must be Jesus on the Mount, in the pulpit—everywhere."

Dr. Dowling began the first of a series of Sunday evening lectures on the origin of early corruptions of Christianity, and held up these corruptions as a warning to Protestant Christians. From the sketch before us we judge that the Doctor considers Romanism the greatest foe that Protestantism has to contend with. And the first step in the progress of error in the Church in its march toward ecclesiastical usurpation and tyranny he believes to be the spirit of ambition and domination among professed ministers of Christianity. Other steps are the destruction of the independence of the churches, the union of Church and State, the claim for tradition of co-ordinate authority with the Word of God.

Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Church, occupied Plymouth pulpit yesterday, and talked about the power and influence of thought upon character and life. Thought in the heart and heart in the thought make the man, and religion in the heart makes the Christian. The Bishop is evidently not in sympathy with the religious croakers who think the age is going away from Christianity. He believes, and so do we, that there is more correct, Christian thought to-day than there ever was, and infidelity cannot sap the foundations of religion, for these are laid too deep and firm to be undermined.

The News from Spain—Active Operations Against the Insurgents.

From our despatches of yesterday's date from Madrid it appears that on Saturday the government troops attacked the revolting city of Valencia, and that after a desperate conflict of five hours the fighting was suspended and there was a parley. But the terms proposed in behalf of the city being unsatisfactory the attack would be renewed and the city bombarded if necessary to bring it to an unconditional surrender. The revolutionists of Seville had also proposed a capitulation on certain conditions, but they, too, are to be held to an unqualified submission.

The revolutionists of these two cities and of some others are not Carlists or royalists, but radical republicans, embracing Communists, Internationalists and visionary and piratical ultras of all descriptions. The general idea among them seems to be that of the Commune, that each city should be a government in itself, although the model of the Swiss cantons was proclaimed the other day as the plan of these revolting cities. No doubt their "dangerous classes," taking advantage of the general confusion of the country, and having little to lose if defeated and much to gain if successful, attempted in each case of a *pronunciamiento* an act of secession, upon the presumption that the government had fallen to pieces and was barely able to maintain itself in Madrid. If such, however, were the calculations of these insurgent radicals it appears they were very wide of the mark.

The Carlist conspiracy for "God, Country and King" has no more connection with the revolts in the cities indicated than there is between the Bourbons and the reds. Between these two extremes stands the present republican government in Spain, and it has both to fight. The revolting reds or radicals seem to be wholly unequal to the task they have assumed; but the Carlists are formidable enemies. Secretly or openly, they are supported by a large portion of the aristocracy of Spain, and the Church is with them. Our latest reports of their movements do not show that since their capture, sacking and burning of Igualada they have achieved any success, great or small; but they are evidently becoming stronger in the field, in men and materials of war, from day to day. They are as evidently sanguine of success to the carrying of Don Carlos in triumph to Madrid; but in this they may be greatly mistaken.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

A New Albany man has a rattlesnake to present to the ugliest man in the country.

James Redpath has taken editorial charge of the Charleston *Chronicle*. Will he write his lines in blood?

R. Attles Nake, a Florida democratic paper says, was Ku-Kluxed last week. It was evidently a rattling murder.

Miss Nellie A. McKee, of Alleghany, twenty and pretty, with $2,000,000, is the target at which matrimonially-inclined youngsters fire their *billet doux*.

The Boston Baptist Church Extension Society have made a clever speculation in the building line. They have annexed to their real estate Rev. T. J. B. House.

Gerald Massey is delivering a lecture in England which he calls "Why Doesn't God Kill the Devil?" Probably the answer is, that He does not want to fill the orphan asylums of Great Britain.

President G. L. Hoss, LL. D. of the Kansas Normal School, has taken the Chair of English Literature in the Indiana State University, and young Hoosiers delight to yell, "Go it old hoss!" He never answers neigh.

On *quo warranto* proceedings Judge Vail of the Twenty-sixth Circuit Court of Missouri has been ousted to make room for one Dinning, and Vail is hunting around in this vale of tears in search of republican sympathy to send him to Congress.

Mr. Wadsworth, the American Commissioner, has, in aeply to the summons of the Department of State, telegraphed that he will be in Washington next week to meet the new Mexican Commissioner, when arrangements will be made for resuming the business of the American and Mexican Claims Commission.

Mr. H. C. Rothery, Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of England, has been appointed her Majesty's Agent for the Settlement of the Fishery Questions between the Canadian Dominion and the United States under the Treaty of Washington. He is about to proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where the Commission will hold its sittings.

The year 1818 appears to have been prolific in men who have acquired local celebrity in Massachusetts. In that year were born George S. Boutwell, J. M. S. Williams, Alexander H. Rice, William Claflin, Thomas Talbot, Benjamin F. Butler, William S. Robinson, Oliver Warner, Albert J. Wright, E. C. Sherman, Robert I. Burbank, Daniel L. Harris and John Morrissey.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 27, 1873.

A telegram from Surveyor Sharpe states that President Grant will visit Overlook Mountain on Tuesday, July 29. Postmaster General Creswell and others of the Cabinet will accompany him. General Sharpe will give him a reception at his Kingston mansion on Thursday.

SARATOGA ASTONISHED.

The New York Herald of Yesterday Sold at the Springs in the Afternoon—A futile Attempt to Prevent the Newsboys from Profiting by the Enterprise.

SARATOGA, July 27, 1873.

There was considerable of a sensation created in Saratoga this afternoon on the arrival of the HERALD of this morning. Up to this the people of this place and the visitors here from all parts of the country have been compelled to wait over until Monday for their Sunday's HERALD. To New Yorkers especially this was a hardship. This afternoon as the newsboys who had left New York in the morning, travelled from East Albany by horses through the rain storm, and commenced crying out "The NEW YORK HERALD" in the streets of Saratoga, a genuine sensation was the result. Only for the heavy condition of the roads, by reason of the heavy rains during the day, the paper would have been in the streets earlier. The news dealers were amazed at the enterprise and endeavored, very foolishly, to prevent the boys from selling their papers. In some cases they threatened to have them arrested. The police, too, sided with the dealers. The boys, however, continued their work, and from the number of people to be seen in the hotels and on the streets with HERALDS in their possession the boys have evidently reaped a rich harvest.

THE BROOKLYN FLEET.

A Race To-day from Fort Adams to Martha's Vineyard.

NEW PORT, R. I., July 27, 1873.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will sail a race tomorrow, for schooners and sloops, from off Fort Adams to Martha's Vineyard. The Madeleine will not go, as Commodore Voorhis has been obliged to return to the city in consequence of the death of a relative. The schooners Foam, Clio and Gypsy, and the sloops Kate, Undine, Commodore Addie, Qui Vive, Maggie B., Sadie, Mary and Emma T. will probably start.

Yachting Note.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht John S. King, C. Y. C., Mr. Beardsley, from New York for New Bedford.

Leah Jerall, of 313 East Thirty-third street, was shot in the arm last night by some unknown person while playing in front of her residence.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1873.

The President Not in a Hurry to Nominate a Chief Justice.

The result of careful inquiry in that President Grant has not yet decided upon the selection of a Chief Justice. While newspaper notices in favor of certain gentlemen have been carefully brought to his attention, no political friends have ventured upon direct recommendations. The President will make his own selection independently of newspaper or personal suggestions. It is said he has recently repeated that he is in no hurry to do so, there being no present public necessity for such action. He will not make the appointment until it can be acted on by the Senate, and, in the meantime, he will endeavor to select a Chief Justice who will be acceptable to the entire country.

Postal Changes Consequent on the Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

For several years past there has been an agreement between our postal authorities and those of Canada that mail matter franked here and destined for Canada be delivered there free, and such matter properly franked in Canada and destined for this country would be delivered here free. There was no clause in the postal treaty with that country providing for such an arrangement, but the matter was one of reciprocity between the two departments. Now that the franking privilege is abolished in the United States and postage must be collected on all mail matter the Postmaster General has notified the Canadian authorities that it will be impossible for him to continue this reciprocal arrangement, on the grounds above mentioned. It has also been customary with the Post Office Department, as a matter of courtesy, to take charge of the mail packages of some of the Foreign Ministers and transmit them between this city and New York, but this arrangement has also been terminated, by reason of the law requiring that postage be collected on all mail matter.

The Census Mortuary Report.

General Walker has written to a friend contradicting the statement that the mortality statistics were omitted inadvertently from the compendium of the census. They were omitted because they are, in the nature of the case, not susceptible of condensation; and if inserted, would have crowded out other classes of statistics of far more popular interest. The tables of mortality have been published at full length, in an edition of ten thousand copies, which, it is believed, is sufficient to supply all the real students of mortuary statistics in the United States. Only about one-quarter of the matter of the quarto volumes could be admitted into the compendium; and those portions which were deemed most deserving of a wide distribution were accordingly selected.

The American and Spanish Claims Commission

has adjourned until the 1st of September. Although this Commission was organized more than two years ago a few cases only have been decided adverse to Spaniards, who have declared their intention to become American citizens. These claims were ruled out, as not coming within the terms of the treaty, the umpire deciding that only full American citizens can be recognized. There is much difficulty in obtaining evidence, owing to the unsettled condition of the island of Cuba.

The Patent Cigar Box Question.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue will take no present action on the patent cigar box question. He will leave the city on the 1st of August, to be absent several weeks. Determined that more stringent measures shall be taken to prevent frauds, he has asked the dealers to consider and suggest to him some plan by which the revenue can more strictly be collected, and his subordinate officers in the Bureau have been instructed to give their attention to the subject, so that, having the views of both sides, he may come to an intelligent conclusion during the coming month.

THE HERALD ESTABLISHMENT VIEWED FROM A "ROMAN" STANDPOINT.

[From the Rome (Ga.) Courier (New York Correspondence), July 24.]

Our first night in New York was spent in the kingdom of the HERALD. We say kingdom, for the domain of no king presents a grander exhibition of human enterprise, energy and power than is presented in the granite walls of that mammoth establishment. Its foundations are laid deep in the earth, two stories under the ground, and its walls tower five stories above. From this granite pavement deep in the ground to the Mansard roof high in the air, beats the great heart whose pulsations are felt in the remotest quarter of the globe. It requires the solid arguments of figures to give an idea of the magnitude of the pressroom and the immense power of its machinery. A huge engine of 150 horse power, snorting up in an obscure corner, was the least to be observed. We often find it thus—those agencies which are the vital springs of action are the least noticed. The corner-stone which upholds the weight of the building is hidden under the ground, while the filigree work on the comb is the admiration of the least observant eye. Driven by this engine we found in busy work five of Hoe's ten-cylinder presses and two of Bullock's perfecting presses. To each of the Hoe presses it required ten men as feeders and three or four fly boys and men to attend to papers. The cost of the Hoe presses was $53,000 each, that of the Bullock $25,000, making a total cost of presses $315,000. When to this we add the cost of the engine, shating, &c., say twenty thousand and more, we have a basis upon which to found an estimate of the gigantic enterprise of the HERALD. To accommodate each one of these presses it requires a room thirty-four feet long, eighteen feet wide and eighteen feet high. The underground rooms of the HERALD building afford ample accommodation for the use of the seven presses, besides the engine and its coal room. And all this was but the beginning; we give its figures only as an initial integral of the great whole. It is almost fabulous to contemplate. Who can think of it for a moment and not have a feeling of wonder at the grandeur and magnitude of the HERALD.

OBITUARY.

Simeon Fair.

Colonel Simeon Fair, of Newberry, S. C., died on the 15th of July at Glenn's Springs, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was born in April, 1801, in the district of Newberry, S. C., about five miles from the Court House. He was admitted to the practice of the law in 1824, opened an office in the village of Newberry, the county seat of his native district, where he continued to reside until the day of his death. During the Seminole war in Florida he was elected first lieutenant of a company of volunteers. Soon after his return from Florida he was chosen colonel of the Thirty-ninth regiment of South Carolina Militia, which command he held for several years. In 1839 he was elected to the Legislature. On the expiration of his term he was re-elected In 1846 he was chosen Solicitor of Circuit, which position he held, being re-elected thereto, until the year 1868—twenty-two years. He was a member of the Convention called by the State of South Carolina, in 1860, "to see that the State receive no detriment," and voted for the Ordinance of Secession, which was passed by that Convention, December 20, 1860. His last public service was as a member of the Democratic Convention, which met in Baltimore in 1872, being a delegate from the State at large.

Duke of San Teodoro.

The Duke of San Teodoro, a well-known character in Europe, has died at Naples. By his demise an English lady, Lord Burghersh's widow, who married the Duc de San Arpino, becomes Duchess of San Teodoro, and the Duke's younger brother, Signor Caracciolo, succeeds to the second ducal title. The old Duke was well known and much liked in Paris. He had the misfortune to break his leg in the Avenue de l'Impératrice some years ago, when his phaeton horses bolted from a jet of water squirted at them by a road waterer.

S. S. Schumacher, D. D.

Rev. S. S. Schumacher, D. D., Emeritus Professor in the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., died suddenly on the 26th inst., aged seventy-four years. He was one of the most distinguished and widely known theologians in the Lutheran Church. The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 29th inst., at five o'clock P. M.

CENTENNIAL.

Philadelphia's Preparations for the Year of Jubilee.

QUAKER CITY HOUSECLEANING.

Mayor Stokely's War on Vice and Filth the First Move.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

Glances at the Plans Proposed by Forty-four Architects.

THE DESIGNS ON EXHIBITION.

Money Guarantees That the Anniversary of the Declaration Will Be a Great Success.

POINTS OF THE GENERAL DESIGN

A Regiment of Troops from Each State, with Arms, Bands and Banners.

GRAND CRASH OF MUSIC.

How the Civil Societies and Labor Organizations Will Be Represented.

THE STATUE IDEA.

State Delegations of Departed Great in Marble.

WHAT AN ANCIENT MIGHT THINK.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1873.

A great man!

Select him from any sphere that you deem best, take him from any calling that you will. Let him be one of those colossal moneyed men whose gigantic speculations astonish the world; let him be a savant in some particular branch of science and literature, whose noble thoughts, o'erleaping the boundaries of his own tongue, live as brilliant, burning diadems in others; or let his work be of that lowlier but no less nobler order, to aid the poor, comfort the weakhearted, and, from the slums of vice and crime, lead a few timid, trustful souls unto heaven. I care not in what realm you find him—I care not by what external circumstances he may be surrounded—his aims, motives and conquests are forever and eternally the same. Does he work for the present? In the gradual developments of his plans is it at an ephemeral satisfaction that he aims? When the issues of the hour have been wrought is he satisfied? Has any human creature by any particular act so worked upon the emotional nature of his countrymen that they have by unanimous popular acclamation decreed him great, and bound about his head the laurel wreath, which, sooner or later, in earth or in heaven, must grace the brow of every valiant soul?

Ah, no! The end ever crowns the endeavor, but the distance between the labor and its reward is very great; indeed sometimes the reward consists simply in a personal conviction that we have done the best we could, and the world remains forever ignorant of the heat and the agony of the struggle. If we analyze the character of the few noblemen we see around us we shall discern in them a determination to gain a certain end—a mad desire to reach a given point, which, though far remote and finally attained after a succession of disappointments, whose bitterness the calm spectator cannot comprehend, still contain in themselves the means of personal glory and the fulfilment of the greatest public good.

A GREAT CITY IN THIS RESPECT

is precisely like a great man. The earnest efforts of a corporation vary in no measure from the efforts of an individual, for by the infusion of a healthy spirit, and by a hearty co-operation in behalf of some clearly defined policy, many act in the same manner as one.

When Mayor Stokeley in a single month closed up every faro bank and policy shop in the Quaker City; when under his direction the Board of Health, in answer to the earnest appeals swelling up from the heart of suffering humanity, purged the lower districts of their filth and disease; and when, more recently, a number of vagabond harlots and murderers of the innocent, at his express wish, were arraigned before a Police Court, and submitted to a final trial, in which, from documentary evidence, they must all be condemned; and when, by a sudden flank movement, he sent to the Penitentiary at one time over 700 thieving, murderous souls, did he act simply in view of the present, and only to satisfy the pique, animosity or personal gratification of those who made complaint? All must answer no! When I refer to the notes scattered here before me I find that

THE GAMBLING HELLS AND LOATHSOME PLACES WERE PURGED

at the personal complaints of no one; but in answer to a specifically defined policy, established at the onset, and which elsewhere has been shown to be "commendably aggressive." Again, when I reflect upon the remarks which he made to me in a recent interview, I am guilty of no false deduction when I say that the Mayor has had steadily in view the great and glorious Centennial Exposition, upon which occasion, should the present administration continue, those who assemble to accept for a season the hospitalities of this city will find it to be the cleanest, purest, most upright in the world. I am urged to speak thus, after a critical comparison drawn between this and every other city in the country. Here in a metropolis comprehending a much larger area than any other in the Union, which, from its central position and extensive railway communications, aside from any historical connection, is most eminently fitted to become the scene of

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL,

gambling houses, policy shops, along with many other sinful dens, which to a certain element of our society prove so attractive, and which at the same time swell to such alarming proportions the records of crime, have all been exterminated—there is not one in existence; and while I regret to admit it, I fully believe that there is no other large city upon the face of the universe of which I could say the same. The aim of the corporation, therefore, as I said above, is like the aim of a great man who looks upon present issues simply as successive steps to a brilliant culmination in futurity, and each hour of the day in respect to its utility to produce a certain and final result in another hour far remote. The occasion in view just now is the American Centennial Exhibition. It is not Philadelphia's centennial; it is not the exhibition of any two or three associated sections of our land, but the country's. It is America's; the exposition of the North, the South, the East and the West, add the corriders of its temple will be open to the world. It is of the developments which until this afternoon have attended the exertions of the commissioners in America, England, France, Germany, for they are exploring everywhere, that I shall speak, and I believe that I can produce certain details with which but few of our countrymen are familiar.

A NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

I have said that this exhibition was to be a national one, and shall proceed to establish this upon the simplest and most conclusive proofs possible. It is national because by an act of Congress, approved June 1, which virtually created its Board of Finance, every member selected for that board is a representative of a different State. It is national because the same policy in adopting the Board of Finance has been steadily carried out in the selection of all other committees. Take, for example, the gentlemen who represent the Executive Committee, and we find that they reside in thirteen distinct States and Territories. The committee appointed to decide upon the architectural design of the proposed temple are leading men in seven other States, while the Committees upon Tariff, Transportation, Foreign Affairs, Opening Ceremonies, Legislation, Classification, Art, Science, History, Literature, Education, Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Live Stock, Mines, Horticulture and Fish Culture are comprised of men selected from every State in the Union, banded together for the sole purpose of bringing into view not only the industrial productions of our own country, but the natural and mechanical resources of the entire world. It will also be noticed that the Centennial Commission comprehends an immense number of men; that a committee has been appointed for every contingency that can possibly arise, and each with due regard to the adaptation of its members to effectively perform their prescribed work. It is national because its stock is now in circulation throughout the entire length and breadth of our land, and because every national bank in the United States has been made a regularly authorized agent for the distribution of its shares. It is national, finally, because announced as such in the special proclamation of the President, which, immediately upon its utterance, was forwarded to Vienna, where, at this moment, the entire universe seems to be represented, and was then reproduced in every known tongue; indeed, all of us can safely say that no other official document ever found a hearing in so many lands or aroused into warmer enthusiasm the representatives of so many distant realms. The honor which belongs to the gentleman who proposed the course now determined upon to celebrate

OUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

is claimed by several, though we believe that it was first suggested by the American Institute of New York, subsequently by a similar organization of Philadelphia, and, finally, by the Legislature of this State. All will remember the animated struggle which was kept up for many months between New York and the Quaker City for the honor of holding this exposition, and all will admit that it was eminently fitting that the latter should gain the best of the battle. Philadelphia is rich in her historical associations and is directly accessible from every point of the Continent. Here was the cradle of American independence, the signing of the Declaration, and to this shrine pilgrims would more readily gather than to any other in our land. Through these streets trudged the defenders of liberty, not with gayly streaming banners, brilliant uniforms and nodding plumes; not to the sound of lively music or in the glory of burnished arms, but weary, faint, hungry and sore—a handful of men, ragged in dress, and armed with almost nothing, save resolve; whose tatters, we are told, fell from them as they journeyed, and whose line of march could be readily traced by the blood dripping from their wounded feet as they stumbled over the stones. Back again through these same streets returned those veterans, in number fewer still, to farm the cradle of arms, away from the roar and carnage of battle, the groans of the dying, the upturned faces of the dead. And here it was that our forefathers first lifted their hands unto Heaven and thanked God that they were free. Oh, it is but right that we should kneel in their places a hundred years after and respond in a solemn amen!

Local prejudice or sectional animosity cannot, therefore, enter into an affair like this, and, as I mentioned in my prelude, Philadelphia will be ready to receive her visitors when the day of our national thanksgiving is at hand.

THE ORGANIZATION OF A BOARD OF FINANCE

was effected immediately after the act of Congress instituting the exposition, and subsequently other committees for the various departments of industry, briefly mentioned above. Careful statistics concerning the population of each State and territory were then prepared and statements made of the amount of stock which each State and Territory was entitled to claim by virtue of its census within one hundred days, at the expiration of which any State could buy up as many shares as it wished. Thus it is, that while the State of Pennsylvania was entitled to but a little more than $900,000 worth of shares, each share being valued at $10, she has, since these tables were made out, invested over three million dollars in the enterprise, which is almost one-third of the capital required by the Commissioners for the full management of their undertaking.

THE GROUND SET APART

for the Centennial Exhibition comprehends 450 acres of the loveliest landscape of Fairmount Park. The front upon Elm avenue extends in a direct line for 6,000 feet, and at the upper corner changes its frontage and proceeds in a way which when crossed by an elegant drive, running from Elm avenue to Lansdoud road, becomes triangular in form, and in this triangle are included eighty-five acres. In this piece of ground the machinery hall will be reared, the location being admirably adapted for this, because there are two large reservoirs which are efficient to supply an ample amount of water power for exhibiting all machinery. The main hall will be located at a convenient distance from Elm avenue, in a locality penetrated by the loveliest drives and walks in the Park, from which radiate glens and valleys, grottoes and ravines, while the other buildings will be grouped in localities near by. No more beautiful spot could have been selected anywhere than this superb tract in Fairmount Park; for in this area of 450 acres nature has been profuse in her gifts and can be seen in almost all her varied moods. It is the intention of the Commission to erect

THE GRANDEST AND MOST IMPOSING STRUCTURE

that the world has ever seen, at an expense which will not be less than five million dollars, and which will most probably approximate closely to eight. The policy adopted for securing the most perfect architectural designs possible has been very admirable, and has rendered it necessary for the committee to choose from forty-four distinct plans. These have come to them from all parts of the country, and will be on view for public scrutiny by the time this letter is in print.

When the designs were sent in each architect enclosed his name in a sealed envelope, his design was numbered, and a corresponding number was put upon the wrapper containing his address, so that all are in ignorance to whom the designs belong, and personal favor or prejudice cannot influence the final selection in the least. I saw all of the plans yesterday, and was astonished not only at the marked excellence of all, but at the extreme difference between each. I was slightly surprised, however, to discover that the architect, whose ground plan was admirably studied, in his design for the elevation had made use of

THE DESIGN OF THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE OF PARIS.

There was a slight difference in the entrance, but above the entrance to the dome the two designs are almost identical. The immense wings which the opera house of Paris does not of course possess, but which are really the main features of the centennial building, render it difficult for one to detect the likeness, but it is to be hoped that it may not escape the eyes of the judges. From these forty-four designs the committee of the various States do not select any particular one, but the ten which they regard as best. Each one of these ten architects receives $1,000 cash, and then they straightway enter into competition to produce the final design from which the building itself will be modelled. There is one thing that the Commissioners can congratulate themselves upon, and that is the very liberal amount of time afforded them to rear the gigantic structure. If we read the history of all the exhibitions ever held, from the one in London in 1852 until the one now flourishing at Vienna, we will learn that there is not one single instance in which the building was ready upon the day announced for its opening. Such an accident, under present circumstances, seems to me to be impossible, and in this respect I am sure that America will set the world an example.

Among all the designs which in different epochs of the world's history have marked its industrial buildings, I select from many which are before me the one over which

THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF '67

was constructed, and which it will be a very difficult matter to surpass. A wheel laid upon its side would in an indefinite manner represent the ground plan, while the spaces between the spokes would represent the great alcoves for the productions of all nations. These spaces are so cut that similar productions of different lands can be arranged as it were side by side, so that by making a circle we can examine any given product in every nation growing it with the very greatest facility. Not so is it at Vienna; here the design is nearly parallelogramatic, and in order to compare the product of one clime with that of another we are sometimes obliged to travel the distance of a mile and pass through a thousand other products of an entirely different nature. Hence we are glad to see the former system used by France coming up so often in the design for the Centennial buildings, now hanging in the old Pennsylvania University; and I feel sure that the design ultimately adopted will combine all the good points of the one used in 1867. In leaving this subject I would state that the proposed building of the American Exposition will be the largest that has ever been constructed, and will contain 300 more departments than the grand temple at Vienna. Why this is so is explained by the fact that our Commissioners are making extraordinary efforts in the direction of Eastern lands, to give them a fairer representation than they have ever had before, and thus exhibit for the first time to the world the rich and marvellous treasures of Oriental art. In the Exhibition at Vienna the Eastern department has been by far the most generally talked about, and yet it is in reality less perfect and complete than any other. All the productions peculiar to China, for example, were brought to Vienna by an Englishman, for the Chinese government seemed to enter into the affair with very little official enthusiasm, and while this cannot be strictly said of Japan, still, her appearance there is far from being satisfactory. Our advantages for bringing to Philadelphia the products of these two nations are very great, for, once landed in San Francisco, Oriental freight can be brought by railway right to the very entrance of the Centennial hall, for the trains can run to within a little distance from the grand avenue.

AUSTRALIA AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC,

which have never yet found representation in any exposition thus far, will find it to a most satisfactory extent, for the first time, in ours. Even now, before the plan of the building has been decided upon, I am told that hundreds of applications are monthly being made for stalls and apartments, so that our manufacturers of every class are already preparing for the great and glorious season.

So much, then, for the building, and now for other matters. Let us see what plans have been proposed for the celebration of the Fourth of July in the year 1876. The one certainly most commendable in its design, and by all odds most characteristic of the American people, is about as follows:—

THE CELEBRATION OF THE BIG FOURTH.

It consists of four agencies, civil and military bodies, music and statues—to be participated in by all nationalities under the sun. It is proposed to form a colossal orchestra, who, under the direction of some admirable conductor, may render a jubilee more pretentious than either of the two of Mr. Gilmore. It is then proposed to invite the leading military companies of each State, which shall have their camps in Fairmount Park, and which upon the glorious Fourth shall contend in tactics for a beautiful and elaborate centennial flag, which shall remain in the possession of the successful competitor for the space of one hundred years. Imagine just here how large an army would be gathered, if each State and territory sent a single regiment—over fifty thousand men—and how beautiful would be this noble park, with its avenues of white tents stretching under the trees, before the doors of which burnished arms would glitter in the sun! Then this same plan would gather here all our naval resources practically, and would also assemble the brave military veterans of Germany, England, Italy and France. The civic portion would comprehend the Masons, Templars, &c., of America and Europe in all their strength and decked in their brightest regalia. Then you would have brought into a common union the heroes of war and the brethren of peace. Then comes

THE IDEA OF THE STATUES.

Each State and each nationality represented in the States should send to the Park the statue of some departed hero, cut from bronze or stone, which, after the Exhibition, could be returned to the different States and set up in their various capitals. Our German population might erect a statue of Baron Steuben, the author of the army of the Revolution. The French might produce the statue of Lafayette, the English that of Lord Chatham and the Irish that of Montgomery, while, to crown all, the national Congress might erect a gigantic figure of Freedom, upon whose pedestal should be cut in bold relief the arms of all the States, and which of itself would be sufficient to forever recall the glorious day. At a certain hour the representatives of every nationality and the residents of all the States who might be present under the shadow of the great emblem of Freedom, standing aloft upon the summit of George's Hill, would seek the pedestals of their various statues, when, in a moment of deafening music and wild huzzas, they would all be unveiled, so that, to use the language of the originator of the idea, "toward the hour of noon from point to point the eye of the spectator would see thronging the broad lawns and valley and hill tops of the Park, one after another, the great men of our nation in the golden sunlight, gleaming in martial bronze or pale in immortal stone. This effect would be as if the beloved and revered dead were rising again before our generation." Such is

THE GENERAL DESIGN

of the plan submitted by Mr. Charles S. Keyser, and which is by far the best received yet. I have simply touched upon its main points, and for lack of space have been unable to explain the peculiar significance attached to each event as I hurriedly passed it by. All the detail which I have been obliged to omit is of an interesting nature, and would, I have no doubt, be gladly furnished to all who would address a letter to the regular Centenary Commission, 924 Walnut street.

It is perfectly useless, I suppose, to try to impress upon the American people their duty of supporting this Exhibition with their heartiest efforts and to further its advancement with all their might and main. It is idle for me to state what great benefit would result to us in its success by drawing from the fields of the Pacific a large portion of that five hundred million which floats over there and which, unless we are active, will gradually drift to the treasury of Europe; and it is equally foolish for me to point out to what extent it will create an earnest, healthy rivalry in our own States, in art, mechanics and agriculture, for to presume to point to the practical benefits that would arise from such noble and honorable emulation. The American people, from this rapid sketch, clearly discern just what the venerable Mr. Seward said of expositions of this kind:—

"They advance human knowledge in all directions. Through the universal language of the products of labor the artisans of all countries hold communion; ancient prejudices are broken down; nations are fraternized; generous rivalries in peaceful fields of industry are excited; the tendencies of war are lessened, and a better understanding between labor and capital is fostered."

And he concludes by saying that "it is gratifying to note that these great exhibitions are planned and nourished in the interests of the mass of the people." Hence I feel sure that our glorious centennial must necessarily, from the patriotism which everywhere will be the great characteristic of our people, be such as to awe and astonish the world.

WHAT A 1700 VETERAN WOULD THINK.

Turning away from a pile of the ancient chronicles of Philadelphia in 1700, I cannot help wondering how a veteran of that day would regard this great and prosperous city, could he come back to it today. Suppose that he were a real old stager of the generation of 1700, dressed in his low shoes, silk stockings, knee breeches, buff vest, blue coat, ruffled shirt and plaited *queue*. Imagine the old gentleman's astonishment, conceive, if you can, how astounded he would be upon beholding this immense city, with its grand hotels, crowded thoroughfares and elegant palatial residences. How lost he would be! He would at once inquire for Dr. Franklin, who, about this time, arose before the House of Commons, and in a moment of intense enthusiasm proclaimed that the great State of Pennsylvania numbers just two millions of souls. He would ask what had become of the pigeons which used to fly over the city in flocks so dense that they obscured the sun, and he would tell you how often he had sat upon his housetop and with his walking stick knocked them down, not by dozens, but by the cart load. Indeed, we have no doubt that, posted as he most assuredly would be upon the practical literature of his age, he would repeat the couplet of good old Thomas Makin:—

Here in the Fall large flocks of pigeons fly,
So numerous that they darken all the sky.

Then he would ask still farther as to the number of earthquakes sustained and would enter into a graphic description of that memorable Sunday morning when John Penn first stepped upon their shores

ATTENDED BY AN EARTHQUAKE,

which set all the clocks running down and shook all the china from its shelves. Here he would no doubt shake his head dubiously and tell you that there was something strange about John Penn—an earthquake came with him, he left in the midst of a terrific thunder storm, and, upon his second return a hurricane carried the roofs of the houses miles upon miles away. Perhaps he would seek to learn the fate of the old veteran, Christopher Lehman, who, upon the 4th day of May, in the year 1748, did positively see the heavens rain brimstone. Should he turn to

FINANCIAL MATTERS,

and were he as we strongly suspect he would be, a member of the speculative school, he would doubtless ask how many tickets had been disposed of in the lottery organized to build a spire on old Christ's church. This question might serve to refresh sportive reminiscences, and would be followed by another, as to what had become of old Jim Allen, who dealt in choice Virginia leaf, and of good Dick Warden, who sold clay pipes at four shillings per gross; then, again, as he reflected, his hollow cheeks would suddenly dilate, his body quiver in convulsions, and, doubling himself up in his merriment, he would tell you how "the boys," once upon a time, when the members of the First Presbyterian church found it difficult to agree upon a minister, took an old sturgeon, stuffed it, dressed it, put upon it a pair of spectacles and a wig, set it up in the pulpit and then laughed on the sly as the disgusted congregation held its service in a neighboring orchard. He might tell you, too, of one of those wedding ceremonies, in which

"THE WIDOW OF PHILADELPHIA"

was married in her shift, without any other apparel upon her, from a superstition, prevalent then, that such a procedure would secure her husband in the law from being sued for any of the debts of his predecessor. Then, as if fearing that your feelings had been shocked at his innocent levity, he would suddenly grow serious and relate how old David Rittenhouse, after digging in the ground at the northwest corner of Seventh and Arch streets, found a perfectly formed pine tree at a depth of eighteen feet, and how another man, whose name was Graff, discovered under the earth in Second street a regular pebble pavement. Then pulling a copy of the *Gazette* from his pocket he would read how a bear "was shot in this town," and how a woman going to mill found a deer sleeping along the road and killed it by beating in its head with a stone, and then—well, then the old man would tell you that there are no times like the old times, and would ask you to lead him back to his grave. Such is

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NEW AND THE OLD.

Thus you have in this letter the two extremes of a single century; but between them, oh! what marvellous issues, what grand conquests, what noble struggles, what sublime victories!

FIRE IN CITY HALL PLACE.

A fire broke out last night on the first floor of the two-story building No. 30 City Hall place that caused a damage of $13,000. The house was owned and occupied by Michael Russel, and damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured for $5,000. Damage to stock $8,000; insured in the Lycoming, Park, Pacific, America, Ætna and Westchester insurance companies for $2,000 each, and in the Manhattan for $1,000.

SPAIN.

Terrible Fighting Between the Republican Army and the Insurgents.

Valencia the Scene of a Five Hours' Battle.

Unconditional Surrender the Ultimatum of the Loyalists.

San Fernando Repulses the Secessionists.

CARLIST RETREAT FROM BILBAO.

Political Caucus of Parliamentary Secessionists Broken Up.

Commerce and Mail Communication Interrupted.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, July 27, 1873.

The government troops attacked Valencia yesterday.

After a desperate struggle of five hours' duration fighting was suspended and the insurgents offered to capitulate; but their terms were refused, the government demanding an unconditional surrender.

Heavy reinforcements have been sent forward, and the attack will be resumed and the town bombarded to-morrow if the insurgents do not yield.

SEVILLE IN SACKCLOTH, BUT SENTENCED TO UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Seville has also proposed to return to its loyalty to the national government on certain terms; but, as in the case of Valencia, the government will accept nothing less than unconditional surrender.

It is believed that the insurgents will soon give up the city unless relieved.

SAN FERNANDO REPULSES AN INSURGENT FORCE.

San Fernando was attacked on Friday by an insurgent column from Cadiz.

The loyal garrison made a brave and successful defence, and in the evening the insurgents withdrew.

CARLIST RETREAT FROM BEFORE BILBOA.

The Carlist force which was threatening Bilbao has retired from the neighborhood.

THE ROYAL DON OUT OF IMMEDIATE DANGER.

Don Carlos is reported to be at Arcos, in the province of Logrofio.

PARLIAMENTARY PRONOUNCEMENT AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The Cortes has declared itself in favor of the abolition of capital punishment.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION INTERRUPTED.

The railway from Madrid to Valencia has been cut in several places.

Parliamentary Party Caucus Broken Up by the Police.

MADRID, July 27, 1873.

A meeting of Intransigentes at Alcaniz, in Aragon, has been broken up and twenty-four persons, who were present, arrested.

Who Are the Intransigentes?

They are secessionists from the Spanish Cortes. They retired from the legislative hall on the 1st of July. Their number is said to be under forty, all belonging to that extreme section of the Extreme Parliamentist Left, now known as Ultra-Intransigentes; for even the small Intransigente minority has contrived to divide into two camps. The *retraimiento* itself may, it is thought, lead to a second split, and Spain may see a third section of, say, No Plus Ultra Intransigentes, who will carry out their threat of going into the provinces to excite rebellion against the government, and be thus distinguished from the mere Ultra Intransigentes, who threaten to go from Madrid but go not. It is upon this contingency that the importance of the movement chiefly depends. The provinces are some of them in such a state of anarchy and agitation that even a handful of the club orators who figure prominently in the Cortes Extreme Left might possibly incite them to revolt *en masse* from the central government and declare their independence. Barcelona, in which the reds are very powerful, has taken this step. Even provinces which have little sympathy with the Intransigente movement do not regret to make it a pretext for a quarrel with their old municipal enemy, Madrid.

The *Justicia Federal*, of Madrid, the leading organ of the Intransigentes, headed its columns on July 1 with the following notice:—

Now we can understand why so many battalions of troops have come to Madrid during the last few days. The Assembly yesterday evening voted the suspension of the constitutional guarantees. They invested the government with extraordinary powers and thus made the government sovereign. The government being sovereign it is evident that the Assembly is no longer so. And the Assembly not being sovereign it is not a Constituent Assembly. The result of all this is that the Constituent Assembly is dead.

The foregoing proves the displeasure with which the Intransigentes look upon the two facts alluded to by their organ—namely, the sudden concentration of troops in Madrid and the passing of a bill conceding extraordinary faculties to the government to cope with the Carlist insurrection.

Portuguese Mails Interrupted.

PARIS, July 27, 1873.

The Portuguese mails are interrupted in consequence of the troubles in Spain.

THE SHAH.

Arrival of His Majesty of Persia in Milan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 27, 1873.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia has arrived at Milan.

CHOLERA.

South Sweden Visited and Elsinore in Danger.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 27, 1873.

The cholera has appeared in the seaport town of Helsingborg, South Sweden, on the Sound, opposite Elsinore.

CÆSARISM.

Public Opinion as Expressed in the Country Press.

The Third Term Conspiracy Denounced.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Index (democratic), July 17.]

* * * The press of the country has become excited on the HERALD'S powerful article on the subject of Cæsarism, and responses are pouring in from all sides. Those responses, appearing from day to day in the columns of the HERALD, are imparting to that paper a degree of interest which, added to its wonderful stock of news from all parts of the world, makes it just at this time not only more attractive, but more valuable than any of its rivals. What the *Journal of Commerce* has to say on the subject of Cæsarism will be found on the first page of to-day's *Index*. It will be seen that the great organ of the business potentates is loath to move, so painful is motion to its tender, gouty feet. "An earnest discussion of the third-term question is useless at this time." But "the question will keep, and we shelve it for the present." A little more sleep, a little more slumber, a little more folding of the arms to sleep, and ——. So came the Deluge.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution (democratic—Alex. H. Stephens), July 16.]

With the news from Washington that the radical party managers have determined to run General Grant for still another term comes a report of a conference that was held towards the close of Mr. Johnson's Presidential service. In that conference General Rawlins acted for General Grant and Mr. Forney for the party. The radical managers were very anxious to turn to party account the popularity that military success always brings, no matter under what circumstances it is won; but General Grant, who always keeps an eye on the main chance, was not willing to give up a life tenure of his position as General of the Army, with a large salary, to accept the office of President for even two terms. He was therefore assured, it is said, that his service should not be limited to eight years. It is also said that the doubling of his salary was done to discount his option on the third term. The party manager hoped in that way to retain his favor and at the same time get rid of a hazardous effort to secure a third election. But, owing to General Grant's grasping cupidity, the effect of the doubling is likely to be just the reverse of what was intended. He wants and is determined to have another lease of office on the present basis of pay. The newspapers of the whole country are discussing the subject, and thus far no republican journal has dared to stop the growing belief by a denial. To use a classical expression of the President's, the third-term proposition has received a good "go-off." And there are many reasons why it will be tried, why the President will be renominated by his party. In the first place, he wants it, and the army of office-holders already understand that they must rally to his support. They would do it without coercion anyway, because General Grant is a party man. He suits the politicians; he uses every inch of his power for the welfare of the party. Does he not steadfastly support the infamous Kellogg conspiracy in Louisiana? Would he or any sane man do such work if the success of the carpet-baggers was not an element of political strength? On what other theory can his determined and unscrupulous support of Back-pay Butler be accounted rational? Would he, a cold, calculating man, thus shock the moral sense of the country if he did not have an axe to grind? He keeps the Caseys and Holdens and Newmans in office for partisan reasons. In short, he is the candidate of the office-holders and party magnates, and they can and will dictate the nomination. If the political situation remains as it is to-day we may as well accept the fact that the chief salary grabber, the apologist of Colfax and of the other Crédit Mobilier patriots, the champion of Kellogg and Durell, will be the radical candidate for President in 1876.

[From the Athens (Tennessee) Post (Democratic), July 18.]

A recent date from headquarters says the well understood hankering of General Grant for a third term has provoked a speech from ex-Congressman Porter, a radical, to the Virginia negroes, in opposition to his candidacy for a third term. The republican politicians are said to be very uneasy about this political complication. A prominent Senator of that party is reported to have said that the increase of the President's salary would remove his desire for a third term. Some interesting extracts on this subject (from the NEW YORK HERALD) will be found on the preceding page. After the miserable affair of last year, wherein the democratic party delib erately committed suicide, just as the old whig party did some years before the war, we don't expect to see any combination or organization effected sufficiently strong to defeat the republicans in the Presidential election of 1876. But, while making this admission, we cherish a hope hope that, knowing their power, they will give us something better and of more statesmanlike proportions than the present incumbent, whose official vision is rarely capable of extending beyond a very contracted circle. The republican party certainly has more capable men in its ranks.

[From the Boston Traveller (republican), July 19.]

President Grant, like all his double-termed predecessors who lived to retire, will go out of office calmly at the close of his second term, and enjoy himself quietly for the remainder of his days. Were he to run for a third term he would violate no law, nor would he disregard any provision of the constitution; but he would offend prescription, and prescription is stronger than law, men making of it a thorough constitution provision, which binds them, and a law that they gladly obey. President Washington "laid down the law" for them on this matter, and we yet feel the weight of Washington's shadow. It was Washington's intention to retire at the close of his first term; but the persuasions of men of various views led him to depart, though with general reluctance, from his purpose. Had he adhered to his original intention the "one-term principle" would have become a hard fact from the beginning of our constitutional career as a nation, and Mr. Clay and Mr. Greeley never would have been able to immortalize themselves by becoming its champions.

[From the St. Louis Republican (liberal republican), July 18.]

The Presidency is an eternal question in American politics, and so, although President Grant was inaugurated for his second term only four months ago, his re-election for a third term is already suggested. Indeed, Mosby proposed it two months ago, and Brownlow, we believe, actually suggested it last Fall. Whether President Grant wants a third election or would consent to be a candidate for a third term or not, we know nothing about. His personal friends may know; but that the organs of his party are ignorant of his wishes is evident from the surprise into which the NEW YORK HERALD'S prediction has thrown them. They are very indignant, though what about it is not easy to make out, unless it be their utter helplessness in the matter. Faithful as the organs generally are to the President, they have had enough of him and would like to have the privilege of trying somebody else—particularly as his leading champion for a third term is General Mosby. Some of them want Morton and others would like to invest in Speaker Blaine, both of whom are strong men, and both of whom possess the rare merit of not being guilty of bribery or perjury. Not the least wonderful feature of Grant's wonderful success in politics is that he has been able to achieve this success with scarcely a trace of those qualities which are usually held to be essential to eminence in the state—that he should gain such absolute power over his party without having any quality of a party leader. It could always be known when Jackson and Clay were moving by the shouts of passionate delight that rang about them, and even those less popular men, Webster, Calhoun, Buchanan and Benton, were wont to make a commotion when they appeared. But General Grant's power over his party is the silent, unimpassioned authority which he wielded over his army. There is no delight in the obedience which the party renders to him, and the party is plainly tired of it. And yet it feels that it is bound to the irksome duty till such time as it shall be released by the grace of its master. It does not want him for a third term, and yet it feels that it has no voice in the matter. It all depends on the President himself. If he will allow the party to select some one else the party will be delighted; if he shall demand a third term, or, which is the same thing, he shall permit the office-holders to demand it for him, the party will have no alternative but to yield it. This is the exact position of the question, and all that the party can do is to wait with docile patience till the silent President shall make known his wishes.

[From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal (republican), July 19.]

The question of electing any man to the Presidency of the United States for a third term is one which, if ever submitted to the American people for discussion, would form one of the very chiefest issues of a national canvass. This question came up in 1796, at the close of President Washington's second term, and he, then incomparably the first citizen of the nation, refused to allow his name to be used as a candidate after his second election. Since then no President has ever entertained the idea, as far as we can know, of seeking a third election. We have no hesitation in saying that we do not believe that General Grant would entertain the suggestion for a moment. He will follow the example of the Father of his Country and become, as Washington did, the grandest living example of the strength, the genius and simplicity of republican government. The people of this country have awarded to General Grant the highest honors within their gift; they have done so because they believe him worthy, and General Grant will be the last man to take a single step toward unsettling the precedent established by Washington in 1796, and followed by all his successors for more than three-quarters of a century—a precedent which the myriads of the people of this country believe to be written law.

CHINA.

Amoy Swept by a Typhoon—Damage to Property Ashore and Afloat.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HONG KONG, July 26,
VIA LONDON, July 27, 1873.

A destructive typhoon visited Amoy on the 21st instant. Great damage was done to foreign property and to shipping in the harbor and river.

CABLE TELEGRAPH INTERRUPTION.

The telegraph cable between Amoy and Shanghae is broken.

HOLLAND AND ACHEEN.

Asiatic Report of the Dutch Losses in the War Against the Sultan.

A despatch from Java, dated at Batavia, reports as follows:—

From the further particulars of the incidents of the Acheen expedition that have been made public it appears that besides the eighty-five Acheenese slain and buried in two pits on the 8th of April, the seventy-eight found dead inside a fort on the 9th, and the sixty dead left behind in a mosque when the latter was stormed on the 14th, 108 more Atchinese were killed when the mosque was carried for the first time on the 10th of April. During the last attack on the outworks of the Kraton the Acheneese in a fort drew up from the walls, with ropes, three Amboynese soldiers into the fortification; at noon these soldiers were seen hanging alive by the heels with their weapons on; they were thereupon killed by order and directed this they were thereupon killed by order and directed this from sharpshooters among the troops. Some fifty from sharpshooters among the troops. Some fifty convict coolies deserted from the expeditionary forces.

On the 11th May the Batavia portion of the Acheen field force landed at the former place and met with a brilliant reception from the citizens, who had subscribed 7,000f. to receive them in a suitable and proper manner. The government have appointed a strict and searching investigation to be made into the means and requisites afforded and the manner in which the naval and military operations have been conducted. The *Indier* of the 21st May says that the blockade of the Acheenese ports has not yet been proclaimed, and that proclamation will have to be made to ensure its validity, and asks what is the advantage of blockading the coasts with only three or four men-of-war, which form the disposable and serviceable portion of the Dutch navy. The same journal asserts that, whilst the expedition was at Acheen, the vessels were so occupied in bombarding the coast forts and supporting the land forces that the commander of the naval forces could not spare a ship to close the port of Acheen to prahus which were entering the same under all sorts of flags. According to the *Java Bode* the total strength of the expeditionary forces was 144 officers and 3,425 privates. Of these 4 officers and 52 privates were killed, and 27 officers and 411 privates wounded. The total loss was thus 494, or about 14 per cent of 3,569 men in about a week's desultory warfare.

Died.

KANE.—On Saturday, July 26, 1873, MRS. MARY KANE, a native of Ireland, aged 52 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 11 Sullivan street, this day (Monday), at two P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

Boston papers please copy.

[*For Other Deaths See Ninth Page.*]

Do Not Defy Providence by Neglecting a chronic cough or cold, when the certain antidote to these dangerous complaints—HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR—is obtainable at every drug store in America.

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Mothers, Mothers, Mothers,

Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.

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Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Reduced, circulars sent and information given. We sold the $500,000 prize in the drawing of April 22. J. S. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall street. Post office box 4,659, New York.

The Importance of the Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, cannot be over-estimated. It retains Rupture comfortably, night and day, till permanently cured. Also, metal syringes and fitty sponge pads.

LAKE GEORGE.

Sins and Sublimities of Newspaper Correspondents.

Glen's Falls, Half-Way House, Bloody Pond and Williams Monument.

Sumptuous Scenery, but Fraudulent Forts.

Three Hundred and Seventy-five Islands, and the Man Who Sat Up All Night to Name Them.

Prospect Mountain and the View from the Summit.

The People at Lake George and the Laws Against Those Who Take the Innocuous Moose and the Inoffensive Maskinonge.

The Pocahontas of the Period and Her Favorite Waterfall.

LAKE GEORGE, July 26, 1873.

Mr. Gough says he never rises to make a speech without feeling to some extent embarrassed. To compare small things with great, I might say the same with respect to letter writing. I never sit down to prepare an epistle for publication without feeling overwhelmed with the importance of my subject. I frankly admit it without humbug or tergiversation. This watering-place life is too much for me. It preys upon my spirit. When I retire for the night I say, "Have I seen all that I ought to have seen?" When I send a letter off by mail I exclaim, "Have I mentioned all that I ought to mention?" It is a great responsibility, I assure you, this having so many hotels and people to look after. To keep a hotel is one thing, requiring, as we all know, and as the proverb tells us, considerable cleverness; but to keep writing about them, inflict too much puffing here or too much disparagement there, is quite another. It requires so high a moral courage to choose the middle course and stick to it. For instance, if my breakfast disagrees with me, if the soup I have for dinner possesses a name which neither I nor Francatelli ever heard of, how strong are the inducements to scandalize the hotel and abuse the proprietor! What a world of prejudices I have to overcome in restraining my wrath! What heroism there is in my conduct when I sit down afterwards and date my letter with cool dispassionateness. It is the same with bedrooms. Suppose I want a room facing Lake George, and I am accommodated with one looking in the opposite direction, have I not a right to be spleenful and morose? Certainly I have. But heaven forbid I should allow such feelings to influence my correspondence! No, no! I flatter myself the principles of early newspaper piety are too strong in me for that. What! allow a personal prejudice to warp me in the performance of a public duty! Perish the thought! I abandon that to Smith, Jones and Robinson, and such small journalistic deer, who, were they permitted to, would pen a column of abuse of Fort William Henry Hotel itself because the waiter happened to bring them beefsteak instead of muttonchop. Believe me, there is nothing like cultivating an even serenity of temper when you are a newspaper correspondent. Being a part of virtue, of course it is its own reward, but the reward is so sweet you care for no other. You see I know all about it. I regard the discipline which the conscientious correspondent is put through as of high moral value. He is accused of selfishness, prejudice, misrepresentation, and I do not say there are not correspondents who possess all these vices. But then there are plenty who extirpate self and prepossession in order to arrive at truth and its lucidities. Besides, to omit, from prudent or kindly purpose, to represent at all is not to misrepresent, but should rather come under the head of the humanities, those gentle considerations for others which are the best bloom and blossom of good manners.

LAKE GEORGE.

If I were to say that Lake George is situated in the upper portion of the State of New York, I should be adding nothing to your geographical knowledge. If I said that it was thirty-six miles long and surrounded by hills and mountains, I should be telling nothing that the most meagre gazetteer does not contain. If I mentioned any locality within visiting distance, and gave the routes and the fares, I should only be volunteering such information as may be obtained from any guidebook purchasable for fifty cents. But, then, why should I have mentioned guide-books at all? I might have copied page after page of these veracious chronicles and saved myself the trouble of personal observation and recollection. But I scorn such artifices. There is a second-hand flavor about every epistle so compiled, and the nostril of the professional (by which I mean the journalistic) reader detects the spurious bouquet at once. When one of his friends upbraided him for taking such pains to visit the various scenes he intended to describe did not Walter Scott explain that he who trusted to his own fancy or to second-hand narration would always find his descriptions of nature marked with a certain vagueness and faintness, and that, in order to be forcible and pointed the describer must go directly to Nature; see with his own eyes, hear with his own ears. Sir Walter was right. His strong common sense prevented the errors into which his vivid imagination and the facility with which he wrote might have betrayed him. Distrust correspondents whose style smacks of the guide book. Depend upon it they have not gone to nature and phonographed her accents. But since so much that invites itself to be said of Lake George exists already in the gazetteer and guide book, what remains to be said that is not found there? Much. So let us come to the point at once. In the first place the society at Lake George has a character of its own, which may be hard to define but is not difficult to feel. It contrasts widely with Cape May, Long Branch, Saratoga, Newport, West Point, Mahopac, Water Gap and two or three others. It seems to unite some of the elements of more than two of these places. I suppose the scenery acts upon the visitors and the visitors react upon the spirit in which the scenery is interpreted. You will find shoddy here, but shoddy is not the prevailing characteristic. It exists faint as a secondary rainbow without any of its beauty. You observe it in the over-dress and small assumption of certain young married ladies who imagine themselves beautiful and elegant and make use of the spacious piazza of the principal hotel in which to flaunt their self-opinion. Again, you will find true elegance and good-breeding here, but this is as far from giving tone to the company of the place as the other extreme I have mentioned. The quiet family element prevails to a very large extent. There are numerous instalments of good solid people who have enough money to enjoy themselves very comfortably with without dazzling the eye with gorgeous equipage and dress. Then there are quantities of solitary tourists, gentlemen of education and good breeding, travelling alone and willing to make the pleasantest use of such congenial companions as fall in their way. Physicians, lawyers, divines and merchants come in this category, and personal experience permits me to say that they offer agreeable society. At intervals you meet with an escaped clerk who is spending heaven knows how many weeks' salary for the prestige of ordering claret and champagne in the face of an admiring dining room and of criticising the cook with the authoritativeness of a *gourmet* of established reputation. It is interesting to hear one of these scamps, who is glad to get $10 per week, pick to pieces the style in which a popular house is kept. The wine is execrable, he tells you, and champagne glasses were not furnished with the champagne; the meats are intolerable and the pastries beneath contempt. The poor fellow is glad enough at home to drink lager or bad whiskey, and can swallow corned beef and cabbage, eggs and bacon with a genuine relish. But at a fashionable watering place, perhaps, it is natural he should adopt watering place ideas—rise at ten, take breakfast at eleven, bully the waiters, make game of the orchestra attached to the hotel, sneer at the natural scenery and scandalize the unnatural humanity. As for myself, I should like to be as Argus-eyed as a fly whenever I am in the midst of new scenes and new people. You cannot see and hear too much or say too little, always provided you say enough to be companionable. I sit attentive in the midst of everybody, like a patient sponge waiting to be saturated with the influences of the universe, or like a docile blubber fish, glad to be washed and gurgled over by the inveterate ocean. Poets talk of listening to the voice of Nature. What do they mean by it? Does she speak in a language that has mood, tense, number and person? Has she regular or irregular verbs, conjugations and declensions? Or does she speak in a language that is as good as dead, because no one living can understand it? Nature is a very interesting individual, I admit, but altogether original and eccentric—quite as original and eccentric in the woods and streams as in hearts and emotions. The advantage of a watering place, if people did but know it, is that you have a chance of studying here both in humanity and landscape. You may dissect men and mosses in the same breath, and pull to pieces wild flowers and women at discretion. Here at Lake George this dual opportunity is great indeed, with lake and mountain and three hundred and sixty-five separate and individual islands—somebody sat up all night once to count them—stretching all around you, and several hundred men and women and children, from all parts of the world, sitting down at the same table with you three times a day. But I won't continue this moralizing longer, lest you should say of me what Lord Tynemouth said of Bishop Porteus' favorite sermon—that like the ways of the Almighty it was past finding out, and like His mercy he thought it would have endured forever.

IN AND ABOUT LAKE GEORGE.

One of the first questions the tourist asks himself when he gets to Lake George is, where he shall go to, and truth to tell there is an abundance of places to choose from. There is no excuse for one's sitting on the veranda all day long, from the time breakfast is over in the morning until the waiters, in squads, hand round ice cream and cakes at ten o'clock at night. You may go to Glen's Falls and inspect the village, the hotels, the little cascades and the caves there; or you exercise your imagination while travelling along the "plank," feast your eyes on the pond lilies that adorn "Bloody Pond," try the mint juleps and milk punches at Brown's half-way house, and stand with reverent head before the Williams Monument. In the immediate vicinity of Lake George there is not perhaps a great deal to see, if you except the view from Prospect Mountain, to which we shall presently refer. You might, indeed, visit the Indian encampment, just beyond the little churchyard, and purchase the bead and needle work which the Pocahontas of the period has to sell. But the Pocahontas of the period is not by any means so interesting a damsel as she is generally supposed to be. Her attire is anything but a cincture of feathers. Her amalgamation with the white man has caused her to crop out into a chignon and a Dolly Varden, and instead of the romantic ideal of our youth—rather nude, but extremely virtuous—we have an epicene creature, who seems to partake of the worst qualities of both sexes and to revel in the cast-off fashion of female civilization. As for the forts—Fort William Henry and Fort George—visit them and try to manufacture interest out of them if you can. I have a great admiration for ruins (as I think I intimated in a former letter), when the ruins are respectable. But respectability is the *sine qua non*, and by the respectability of ruins I mean size large enough to be appreciable. Nobody of sound mind can respect a ruin that he can pick up and carry away with him, and I am certain that if I tried hard enough I could pack both Fort George and Fort William Henry on an ordinary sized baggage-car and take them to New York. As a historical discipline, perhaps, they have their advantages. School marms still like to repair to them in order to find out whether the young ideas they have taught shoot in the right direction, and to determine how much their pupils recollect of the French and Indian wars. Surrounded by a bevy of bored but respectable pupils, they review in fancy the battle of Lake George, relate the experiences of Vaudreuil's expedition and detail the massacre connected with the capture of Fort William Henry. From such particulars permit me to refrain. We all learned them when we went to school, and the guide books (not particularly well written) renew them for us to the fullest extent. Read them, chaste and beloved reader, thank the good Mr. Stoddard for compiling them for you, and you can't go far wrong in your historical associations.

But perhaps you wish to go down the lake, and I warn you that there are 365 islands, which is more than any well regulated lake ought to have. The worst of it is, too, that none of them are barren or deserted, none of them are inhabited by a hermit or an Alexander Selkirk, and none of them are renowned in tradition as containing a lover's leap or a suicide's grave. No. I frankly own that these 365 islands are provokingly agreeable for the eye to rest upon and the quieter emotions to take pleasure in. Lake Mahopac only goes ahead of them. Once upon a time somebody undertook to name them, but by the time he got through found that he had duplicated one-half and so never gave his workmanship that publicity which was perhaps its due. Still, you will stop at Tea Island, which is one of the gems of the collection, or at Diamond Island which is another gem. Dome Island and Recluse Island are also worth mentioning, and at Fourteen Mile Island you will have room for astonishment in Shelving Rock Falls. The Hen and Chickens, at the south end of Fourteen Miles Island is a pretty little group of aits as green as green can be, looking like a cluster of emeralds, forming one green and glistering brooch. And if you are in a very industrious mood, and do not care for labor and perspiration, it will not irk to examine Black Mountain, "As You Were Island" and Huleth's Landing. If you extend your researches as far as Sabbath Day Point you must be more energetic than one out of six visitors are who come to Lake George. It is the scene of many a historical event; but, probably, you are too lazy or too cynical or too indifferent for historical events, and all you care for is to be able to say that you have been everywhere and seen everything. Very well; in that case I would advise you to take a look at the Indian kettles, which are good-sized depressions (about as deep and wide as an ordinary bucket), on the rocky shore in the vicinity of Sabbath Day Point. Hague is the broadest part of Lake George and is situated on a bay on the western side. It affords excellent bass fishing and has more than one passable place to which trout-fishers repair. Did you ever here of a collection of mountains or hills that did not possess a "St. Anthony's Nose" or something akin to one. Of course we have one here. The guidebook, with pardonable imagination, calls the face a perfect face. It is a perfectly bad one, I admit, but is sufficiently near in resemblance to be worthy of remark. It looks toward the west, is happy in a Roman nase, and has a chin which, by a happy figure of speech, may be called bearded. Since every face must have a forehead, there is a literal correctness, in this instance, in speaking of the "brow" of the mountain. But it would be impossible to mention every point included in a complete round of visit without making out a dry mechanical category. Suffice it to say that Lak'e George presents plenty of opportunities to those who are fond of locomotion. But, meanwhile, as there are various things you may and may not do here, I will endeavor to enlighten the reader as to what they are.

You may hire a boat for fifty cents an hour, or $1 or $2 per day, or for $6 or $10 per week, or a man and a boat for about double these prices. You may have your choice between the Fort William Henry Hotel, which is magnificently situated, commanding a full view of the lake the whole length of the front piazza; the Lake House and the Crosby House, and which one of these is the best I leave the discerning reader to find out, merely saying that if I had my way—but no matter! You may sail up to the Narrows on board the Minnehaha, tugging a small boat behind for your accommodation should you wish to go on shore, an accommodation however, for which you are expected to pay extra. You may join the grand excursion, which is rather a big affair, including a trip to Lake Champlain, "dinner" at Ticonderoga, a stroll among the ruins there, an airing on a Champlain steamer, a ride on the rail to Glenn's Falls, and so on by stage back to your hotel at Caldwell. You may ride to Halfway House, which is four miles from Caldwell (Caldwell is the name of the village at the head of Lake George, where the principal hotels are situated), or along the Warrensburg plank road, which is six miles, or to Lucerne, a pretty little village, twelve miles, or to Dalton, lake shore road, nine miles, or to Healing Spring, three and a half miles, where "Uncle Joe," the proprietor, who has a streak of quaint humor in him, will say funny things if sufficiently encouraged. You may take brook trout, if you can get them, from the 15th of March to the 15th of September; you may ensnare salmon trout, if you can prevail upon them to be ensnared, from the 1st of March to the 1st of October; you may beguile black bass and muscallonge all Summer long; you may shoot duck, goose and brant on and after the 1st of September; woodcock on and after the 15th of July; quail on and after the 20th of October; ruffed grouse and partridge on and after the 1st of September, and deer on and after August 1. You may shoot all the bears you can find and kill all the rattlesnakes; but woe to him, who, at the instigation of the devil, and with malice aforethought, violates any of the above condition. Woe to him who shoots on Sunday or trespasses on lands without permission. Woe to him who takes the muscallonge out of season or lays deflorating hands on the moose or caribou. I don't exactly know what the penalty is; but it is sup posed to be something dreadful. To use the rhetorical language of the guide book (to which the gentle reader will excuse my so often referring), the "game constables are always on the warpath." But, as these gentlemen do not wear blue coats and carry billies, as they do not swear at stage drivers their blockades in Broadway, or give their arms to pretty girls across muddy crossings, they are not so readily recognizable as are their brethren in New York.

WHAT WE DO.

If you ask me what we do at Lake George, I reply everything which the besetting indolence of watering-place existence will permit. Among the principal guests here at present are William B. Northrup and family, Mrs. Van Buren and family, George A. Leavitt and family, J. W. Morrell and family, S. Loeb and family, James Whitely and family, J. A. Harper and family, General Collins and family, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Mrs. Sewell, A. Gans and family, Myron Perry and wife, Craige Lippincott and family and Dr. Samuel R. Percy, all of New York; E. O. Read and family, William A. Faver and family, W. C. Kingsley and family, General James B. Craig and family, all of Brooklyn; George E. Taylor and wife, of Philadelphia; B. German and family, W. H. McClure and family, R. McCartee and wife, all of Albany; Colonel Wallace and Colonel Audenried, United States Army, and families; and among theatrical people the Vokes family, recruiting themselves for their August engagement in New York. The greater portion of visitors repair to the Fort William Henry Hotel, which enjoys the prestige of novelty and "all the modern improvements," as a landlord would say. The Lake House appeals to a large list of old customers, and does not appeal in vain. The Crosby takes a similar rank, and we are all bent upon getting all the enjoyment possible in a short space of time. Of course there is the inevitable band of music, not remarkable for brilliancy of execution, but helping to beguile the time pleasantly and profitably after dinner. It helps digestion, you know, and is infinitely better than a pill. I can digest my dinner all the more perfectly for hearing my favorite morsels from "Martha." Wagner, I am glad to say, the band judiciously abjures. Wagner is a trifle dyspeptic—is a sort of musical pessimist, and I am sure his effect upon the liver must be bad if taken immediately after a full meal.

You must not suppose that we have any difficulty in getting through with the day. Some of us keep still and let the day go through us as though we were petrified seaweed, with water percolating through our orifices. In the cool of the evening we sit in cosey bunches and scandalize the dinner and the table generally. Do not remind me that this is a sin against kind feeling and good manners, never indulged in by well-bred people. I know it—I admit it, but the magnetism of the place is too strong. In vain the more intellectual of us seek to introduce a higher strain of thought and feeling. The effort is successful only for a little, and then wretched human nature finds itself stealing back to the same old theme. As an offset I propose to take you a trip up Prospect Mountain, which is one of the most interesting excursions you can possibly make.

PROSPECT MOUNTAIN.

You pay $6 whether you go in a lump with other people or whether you go in a lump by yourself. For that you are taken in an uncovered wagon a jaunt of about three hours. You go to the top of Prospect Mountain, which, by the by, does not any more deserve to be called a mountain than the eminences at the Water Gap do. It is a high hill, perhaps 1,600 feet above the level of Lake George, though the authorities claim for it 2,000. The road that winds to within a few rods of the top is narrow, admitting only of one carriage at a time, excepting at distant intervals. The fir, the balsam, the spruce, the hemlock, the birch, the scrub oak and the chestnut abound, and you perceive that grateful and healthy odor which every visitor to the Adirondack region speaks of so appreciatively. Occasionally you come across a clearing, filled with lonely stumps, and still less occasionally across a workman, engaged in laying down a corduroy road. As the forest thickens upon you you hear the dim whistle of the robin, and wonder why so few birds' voices meet your ear, until you remember the rancorous red squirrels of last season and the raid they made on all the feathered tribe. After an hour's ride you reach the highest point to which the carriage ascends, and, getting out, prepare to foot it up the steep remainder. Very steep it is and very stony; but after eight or ten minutes you find yourself on the little ledge of rocks on which the Prospect Mountain Inn stands. Here the view suddenly bursts upon you—a view too lovely to describe in a paragraph, yet appreciated by so few people that more than a paragraph ought to be given to it here. Either Lake George visitors do not know that such a view exists or else they are criminally indifferent to it. The spectacle is one which is not to be equalled in the State. It extends over a diameter of 100 miles and includes all the exquisite varieties of many-breasted nature when with lavish hand she unbares at one touch her ample hills and fertile valleys and includes them in one glowing panorama. To enjoy all the perfection of the view you must ascend to the summit of the inn, and drink the spectacle at every point. But let me warn you not to use the dilapidated telescope you will find there. You might as well expect to see through a kaleidoscope. An ice cream pyramid would do you just as much service. Trust to your unassisted eyesight. Naked nature ought to be contemplated with the naked eye. We should return the compliment which she pays us by her confidence. As you stand upon the summit of Prospect Mountain a thousand peaks salute you. There they rise out of each other, as gently as thoughts from the abysm of consciousness. There is cone-like Nippletop, brilliant in the far distance. There is Mount Marcy, one of the outposts of the Adirondacks. Black Mountain frowns in full view, as much as the intense sunlight will permit her. Yonder the Green Mountains veil their verdant peaks in shining haze. At our feet lies a handful of hamlets and villages, gracefully quiet, as though in sleep. No sound is to be heard except the chirp of the robin and the whisper of the leaf. The language of the forest goes on, and perhaps bird and leaf understand one another. The vast panorama trembles in a shower of smiles. You think of Bayard Taylor's similitude when he says of Nature, in reference to some such scene as this:—"She bares her ample breasts that we may suck the milk of power." You inhale here the power which comes with health and the inspiration given by beauty. Comparatively few people come to enjoy the scene, as the visitors' book in the reception room of the hotel will show. A few hundreds, perhaps, in the course of the season. But the whole region does not contain a spot better worth a visit, be the day clear or cloudy. There is a sense, perhaps (despite what I sceptically said about the voice of Nature a little while ago), in which such a scene as this can be said to speak to us. Too many of us regard such scenes as we would regard a clock which keeps good time, but which unfortunately has no hands. Shall not our own thoughts be the hands upon the timepiece of nature, bringing us into intelligent correspondence to her silent mechanism? Lake George is beautiful enough to suggest the thought, and the view from Mount Prospect grand enough to lend it emphasis.

OLD SWEET SPRINGS.

A Summer Health Spot in West Virginia—Beauties of the Mountains and Exhilarating Effects of the Spring Bathing—Awfully Grand Effects of a Storm.

OLD SWEET SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, W. V., July 22, 1873.

Coming west on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad by the through express train (your destination being this point), at half-past seven A. M., you are slowly and cautiously pulled through the Lewis tunnel, three-quarters of a mile in length; then you are tugged up to the summit of the road on the Alleghanies, and after reaching this point the train rolls half a mile down the western declivity to the station, bearing the name of the great mountains, where, by the aid of air-brakes, it suddenly stops. Here you take stages for a ten-mile ride to the Springs, and you are gently ambled over a good road through one of the wildest and most picturesque valleys it has ever been the good fortune of the lover of nature to witness. But the culminating point of the beautiful and the picturesque, which overpowers and intoxicates the senses with all its combined delights, is the approach to the Sweet Springs after a ride of eight miles. As you follow the graceful curves of the road by the side of the hill, with a meadow on the right flanked by dense wooded hills, the little valley continues to grow narrower, until looking ahead the road seems to terminate abruptly under the umbrageous limbs of

THE NOBLEST WILLOW TREE

to be found in the country, which stands like some grand old sentry at this natural gateway to the as yet hidden beauties of the mountains. When you are within six or eight yards of this lordly tree—indeed already under its shade—you perceive that the road turns sharp round a corner of the overhanging mountain to the left, at an angle of fully forty-five degrees; and not until the tourist has reached this corner has he any conception of what awaits him. But when whirled round this corner and when abreast of the tree this incomparable panorama bursts upon the eye like the pure scene of enchantment that it is. The beautiful emerald verdure of meadow and waving corn, intersected by a gracefully meandering brook of limpid water, the banks of which seem lined with richest velvet, stretches for a mile or more before you. The road turning along the hill-sides on the left in such charming and graceful curves, arched over with beautiful trees, the knobs and spurs green and yellow with their rich crops of clover and grain, studded with picturesque trees here and there, while the lofty mountains in the distance seem to environ the whole place in closest resemblance to one's idea of that valley of delight so beautifully described in Rasselais. One of the features of this landscape is a hill, in such exact and charming proportions, rising gradually from its base to its summit to an almost conical point, dotted over by trees so nearly equal in size, grandeur and luxuriance of foliage, that Nature seems to have specially moulded it and nurtured it as the most beautiful specimen of her handiwork in this section. In this exquisite

LAP OF BEAUTY

nestles the "Old Sweet Spring," with its multitudinous charms, and when the traveller is safely installed in its princely halls it requires more than an ordinary effort to tear one's self away again. The term "old," I find indisputably belongs to these springs, for they are the most ancient in the United States; but "sweet" I believe to be a misnomer, unless that word applies to the sweetness of this delightful spot and valley. The place was first owned by one of the noted Virginia Lewises, to whom it was granted by one of the Georges prior to the Revolution. Even as early as that era in American history this became a watering place of great note. It continued in the possession of the Lewis family and their descendants until about thirty years ago, when it was purchased by a company of four gentlemen, one of whom was the present proprietor, who subsequently (about twenty years ago) bought out the others and is now the sole owner of the most valuable and beautiful property in West Virginia. This gentleman, who can be said to be one of the self-made men of the country, is the millionaire of the mountains.

Among that large class of people who constitute the watering place visitors of the country these springs are now known as the chief and most distinguished of the great cluster within a radius of forty miles of the Virginia spas. Chief, because it is the most charming and attractive of them all in point of its buildings, its appointments, its excellent attendance and its still more excellent management; distinguished, on account of the cultivated class of both Northerners and Southerners who give *éclat* to its ballrooms, its dining rooms and its spacious and luxurious parlors during the season. Running in a semi-circular direction from the main hotel, at which you alight from the stage, is a handsome row of three story brick cottages, built somewhat in the Doric style of architecture, the equipments of which are tasteful, elegant and scrupulously neat and clean. Then comes the centre building, a massive and stylish pile of the same order, traversed by spacious halls and well lighted corridors; and these, the main edifices, are flanked by handsome rows of wooden cottages, which combine all the splendor and elegance of the former, with, perhaps, if possible, additional comfort. Confronting them all is the spring one story building, erected from a design by the proprietor; rather Corinthian in appearance, its front flanked by two square towers and extending back a distance sufficient to embrace two large plunge bathing apartments, about thirty by forty feet in size, on the one side, and barber shop, sitting rooms and water closets on the other side. The spring itself, in front of the house, under cover of the roof, supplies the baths, through which there is a continual stream, emptying into a large sewer, which runs at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and with a volume of 800 gallons to the minute.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE SULPHUR

usually supplement a short stay there by the greater and all of the latter portion of the season here. The company is of an aristocratic order, numbering at the present time about two hundred and fifty persons, a large majority of whom are ladies, the young gentlemen or the "bloods" not having commenced to come yet in force. The capacity of the Old Sweet is about eight hundred.

THE WATERS

are chemically known as acidulous, a marked characteristic being the predominance of carbonic acid, which gives them a vivacity and buoyancy that are peculiar. As a tonic it is successfully used in all chronic diseases emanating from debility, and in the treatment of ladies its cures have been wonderful.

THE BATH

is, however, more astonishing in its exhilarating and beneficial effects, not to invalids alone, but to every species of wearied and tired humanity. A plunge and immersion of three minutes, or six at the most, followed by rubbing with coarse towels, leaves the most delightful sensation ever experienced, and so invigorates the system that one feels like running a foot race or jumping a six-foot fence. Professor Leopold V. Wheat, of Richmond, remarked to me to-day that if he had that bath at his house a half million dollars could not buy it. As I said before, society here is of the best, and the season is not marred by the excitements, dissipation and fashionable follies of the neighboring white sulphur. Amusements and recreation are ample, the drives unexcelled and the sights to be seen are as varied and curious as they are picturesque, grand and beautiful. Two miles from here is a most delightful cascade, having a fall of sixty feet, the waters tumbling from crag to precipice, raising a spray felt some distance as you approach it. Scramble down the rock, and, penetrating beneath the falling water, you come to the mouth of a beautiful cave, where the adventurous and lovers of the beautiful eat their sandwiches, drink their light wines and indulge in a game of cards, the atmosphere at all times being deliciously cool.

A STORM IN THE MOUNTAINS

is a scene of the most terrific grandeur and sublimity, of which to-day the visitors here had a vivid and striking illustration. At eleven o'clock a bank of inky clouds were massed beyond the towering Alleghanies, in the west, fearfully portentous in their looks, but giving out nothing of the terrible elements within them. Slowly they rolled across the heavens, hiding the sun, mingling with the mountain tops and darkening the whole face of our limited world. With accustomed regularity engendered by long experience, the servants at once set about closing doors and windows, and this had scarcely been done when the storm burst forth in all its terrible fury. First came heavy black drops of rain, followed in a moment afterwards by a deluge of water, accompanied by a wind that beat and whirled the aqueous element in every possible direction. Then came three or four bright and blinding flashes of lightning, illuminating the darkened scene, and after that a roll of thunder that seemed to shake these eternal hills and the cottages. Flash succeeded flash with scarcely an instant's intermission, a continuous roar of thunder being kept up all the while, the rain descending in torrents and the wind beating with such wild and awful force as to threaten the destruction of the noble old oaks and trees with which the lawns are dotted. The wind was the first of the fierce elements to subside; its fury was spent in a short time; but the rain, the lightning, and the thunder still seemed to struggle for the mastery. For a while the latter gained supremacy by the terrible suddenness, the awful volume, and the sharp, and, then, lengthened deep roar with which each flash of lightning was succeeded.

AT FIRST IT CAME ON THE CAR

like the distant rattle of a powerful volley of musketry, lasting an instant only, and then exploding in a grand fearful crash, to which the combined discharge of a thousand parks of artillery would be as a mere nothing compared. The lightning too is peculiar at this altitude, where the mountains "kiss the clouds." It does not flash regularly at intervals, as I have noticed in low countries, but it is a continued flickering blaze of the electric fluid, lighting up the earth. In twenty minutes the wind, the thunder, and the lightning, had ceased, the rain only continuing to fall through an atmosphere so calm and peaceful that the very leaves on the trees looked as if they had been cast in an iron mould. Half an hour later and the sun was shining as brightly and as cheerfully as if there never had been a storm.

WATERING PLACE NOTES.

Surveyor Sharpe delights to troll for the "reptiles" as he styles the blue fish at Fire Island.

Fire Island is being connected with the outside world by a Western Union wire from Smith's Point.

At Bonapart Lake, St. Lawrence county, sportsmen chase the wild deer. At other resorts they go for another variety.

Crater Lake, Oregon, is attracting the attention of tourists. The scenery is superb and hunting and fishing exciting.

Twenty-five thousand Bostonians are Summerizing elsewhere, and the *Journal* wants to know where they are.

The Canadians, of St. John, N. B., are in ecstacies over the influx of American visitors, who crowd their hotels from cellar to roof.

The guests at Berkley Springs, West Virginia, on the 23d, "tilted," in knightly fashion, and the knight of "Old Dominion" coming, crowned Miss Laura Hite, of Baltimore, "Queen of Love and Beauty."

A guest at Atlantic City, it is said, has a diamond as large as a hen's egg. Probably a black diamond is this seaside monster or a canary hen is meant.

LITERARY GENT (at Saratoga, to Shoddy Miss)—Have you read Shakspeare?

SHODDY MISS—Of course I have. I read them when they fust came out.

Fechter, the tragedian, is ruralizing near Richlandtown, Bucks county, Pa.

George Francis Train eats Hamburger cheese.

Leonard Jerome is at the Grand Union, Saratoga, *vis-a-vis* to Governor J. G. Smith, of Vermont.

William A. Dart, United States Consul General at Montreal, and daughter are at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

Five hundred and ten arrivals at Saratoga hotels Friday.

The Indianapolis people send John C. New and R. J. Bright to Europe for the Summer. Ohio takes "new departures," but Indiana takes a bright and new departure.

J. C. Cheap, of Boston, is announced as a tourist in Colorado in company with a divine called Hay.

A BROOKLYN AMAZON.

Thomas Collins and his wife Bridget quarrelled yesterday at 10 Furman street. Bridget is large and muscular, and inclined to check any attempt which her husband may make to rule the household. The result was that yesterday Thomas, venturing to intimidate her with talk, she seized a flat iron and beat him unmercifully about the head with it. He managed to escape from the house and staggered to the corner of Atlantic and Furman streets, when he sunk to the pavement exhausted by the loss of blood, which flowed profusely from his wounds. He was removed to the hospital. Mrs. Collins was arrested and locked up in the Washington street police station.

BREEZES FROM THE SEA.

Dancing and Devotion at Long Branch.

The Dresses and the Dancers at the Saturday Hops.

Fashion and Frivolity at Their Frolics.

The President's Little Church in the Village.

The Services and the Sermon—General Grant Absent.

LONG BRANCH, July 27, 1873.

From dancing to devotion, from the ballroom to the Bible, has been the programme at Long Branch between last night and this morning. The English visitor who yesterday afternoon inquired of his friend whether he was going to attend "the fuh dress 'op at Hocean" might make out of it a pun with "an ancient and a fish-like smell" and call it a transition from 'eels to souls. Last night all the principal hotels were crowded with gaily dressed dancers, and quadrilles, waltzes and polkas were the order of the night all along the shore from the East End to the West End. The warm day helped to empty the city, no doubt, and the trains were better filled than they have been on any former Saturday of the present season. The platforms of the hotels were occasionally made almost impassable by the heaps of Saratoga trunks, valises, bandboxes and bundles piled up in admirable confusion, and by the burly fourteenth amendmenters who shouldered them off to their temporary resting places. The most fashionable of the hops—as fashion goes at Long Branch—were those at the Ocean House and the West End, both of which were attended almost too well for comfort. As usual, the West End was distinguished by the number of visitors from the cottages, including members of the Presidential household and staff. At the Ocean there was a fair attendance of invited guests, but the company was mainly composed of boarders at the hotel, always excluding those sensible people who enjoy themselves in their own quiet way without taking part in these high mixed parlor assemblages.

THE DANCERS AND THE DRESSES AT THE HOPS.

I suppose I might gratify a few readers and some fortunate individuals by furnishing the names of the ladies and gentlemen who figured most prominently on the floor at these hotels. Indeed, I am confident that quite a number of the ambitious of both sexes were looking anxiously around the rooms during the entire evening in search of the well-known Mr. Jenkins, and praying inwardly that he might make a "mem." of their dresses and personal appearance and obtain room in the HERALD for his glowing description of Miss A's elegant toilette and of Mr. B's gallantry and efficiency on the floor. But as I do not think that the cause of Cæsarism, the settlement of the Alabama award, our Cuban policy or the relations between the venerable Mr. Havemeyer and the New York Board of Aldermen will be affected by the publication of the names of the individuals who polkaed and waltzed at the Long Branch hotels last evening I refrain from indulging in a review of the lists which have been kindly supplied me. At the same time, as a compromise with the ladies, I will mention one one or two costumes which made a handsome, showy appearance, and which may afford a useful hint for those who will attend other hops during the season. At the West End a lady, perhaps a little passed the full noon of life, wore a rich, heavy gray silk, with handsome black lace flounces and overskirt and trimming of a very delicate shade of blue. Her headdress was of blue ostrich tips, fastened with a diamond pin, and her ornaments of diamonds. A younger married lady wore a mauve train, trimmed with purple, and purple vest, a deep white lace flounce, together with any amount of lace frills and furbelows, which would puzzle any person but a modiste to accurately describe. Diamond ornaments and a headdress of mauve feathers completed the costume. A very elegant dress, universally admired, was a white heavily corded petticoat, with two large box-plaited flounces and white Brussels point lace falling over them. The train was of rich puce-colored moire, with point lace overskirt falling from a box plait from the shoulder. A white vest and sleeves, with handsome coral and diamond ornaments, added to the striking character of the costume. At the Ocean House a pretty dress was one of blue, with train, the flounces of white Brussels point, finished with bands of the same color as the dress, corded with white, and white silk vest. A lady in a rich black satin dress and white point lace overdress, very short sleeves and pearl ornaments, made a good appearance. Heavy silks, of shades darker than ordinary, appear to have supplanted mere flimsy attires, and the new shades of blue, pink and green seem to find great favor with the ladies.

THE SHODDY GUARD OF FASHION.

I have named only a few dresses that appeared to be worn by ladies of taste. The shoddy guard of fashion was, of course, largely represented, and made as gorgeously magnificent an appearance as ever in very brilliant colors, trimmed with more profusion than judgment, like a round of beef garnished with lobsters, oysters, mushrooms and olives. There were many costumes, costly and of handsome material, but sacrificed to the hateful demon of vulgarity—ruined as hopelessly as an overdone porter-house steak, and worn about as gracefully as a monkey would wear a mantilla. Silks, satins, moires, laces, ribbons, flounces, jewels, feathers and frillings were all huddled and jumbled together like the trumpery in a Cheap John shop, "any of these articles for one dollar." A description of such dresses would not be of any more interest or service than would a description of the toggery of a circus queen. I may say, in general terms, while on the subject of dresses, that there is a revival in moires, both in robes and ribbons, and that in all costumes—morning, walking, diving and evening—the adoption of rich, dark, serviceable materials and the discarding of flimsy muslins show an improvement in the taste and judgment of our ladies. Black grenadine is about the only light material that appears to hold its own.

THE PEOPLE AT THE HOPS.

I have already said that I shall refrain from giving the names of those who graced the hotel parlors last night. I may, however, state that several of our old acquaintances were there. The young lady who dances with a short, hoppy, jerky step, always advancing sideways, and bending over in an arc of seventy-five degrees when she allows her partner to swing her, was in the same set with the facetious young man who slaps the opposite gentleman, his friend, on the top of the head when the two advance and bow to each other, and who exclaims, "Ah, come, now; this isn't fair to leave me all alone!" and "Ah, now it's my turn, you know!" The two ladies are left first with one gentleman and then with the other. Our experienced lady friend, whose dress is always the most juvenile thing about her, was there. We all of us have the honor of her acquaintance. As usual she danced every quadrille, including the Lancers; waltzed every waltz, polkaed every polka and promenaded in the intervals with a persistency calculated to test the endurance of her partners, dragging affectionately on the arm of each favored individual in his turn, and glancing up as archly and as coquettishly into each succeeding face. The seriously dancing couple were present, making a business of the exercise and going through every motion and every step with a fidelity that scoffed at heat and perspiration. The regular hotel dancer, who puts on a white necktie and a swallow-tail coat every evening and monopolizes the head of the set at the top of the room, was in his customary place. The young lady who talks her partner to death and taps him constantly with her fan, only waking up with a start to the situation when reminded that the figure has commenced, was in her element. So was the fat man, who is always the lightest dancer in the room—who is always ready to prompt those timid persons in his set who persist in losing themselves in a maze of confused turns and shuffles, and who always finishes up with the regular dancing master's "one, two, three!"

FROM DANCING TO DEVOTION.

I could describe others of our acquaintance who were present at last night's hops, but these specimens will suffice to show that the rooms were not filled with entirely unknown people. Like all other good things, dancing must have an end, and so, about midnight, the strains of music ceased along the shore, and the dancers and others took a stroll along the piazzas or on the cliff road to cool themselves in the pure and refreshing air from the ocean. To-day there was a very full attendance at all the churches, although the morning was clouded and the rain, which did not begin to fall until after eleven o'clock, was threatening from an early hour. It was generally supposed that General Grant would occupy his seat in the Methodist church in the village, where he generally attends worship; but he is not in very good health just at the present moment, and, to the disappointment of many who were attracted to the place of worship in the hope of seeing him,

THE PRESIDENT DID NOT ATTEND CHURCH.

The two pews reserved for him in the centre aisle, the third and fourth from the reading desk, were closed by the laying of a white wand across the doors, and were kept vacant during the service. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Brown from the text, "If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse from all unrighteousness." The object of the preacher was to show the necessity of the first step in religion, the confession of sins, as a preliminary to pardon and sanctification. He drew a contrast between a so-called confession such as Judas made when he declared that he had betrayed innocent blood and the heart outpouring of the prodigal son. The sin of procrastination, the danger of postponing the hour of true repentance when we do not know at what moment we may be called to render our account to the Creator, was enlarged upon with force and earnestness. There was the stereotyped fling at the confession as practised under the Catholic faith, and the usual inaccurate statement that absolution is a purchasable commodity in the Catholic Church. These misstatements, however, correct themselves, and the preacher was emphatic and sincere in his exhortation to his hearers to make a clean breast with God and to win from Him, by sincerity of confession and repentance, the promised pardon and sanctification.

ROCKAWAY IN THE RAIN.

A Sunday Excursion to the Kingdom of Sand and Clams—Sport at a Celtic Watering Place—The Lovers' Walk on the Beach—Hotel Life and How to Wait for a Dinner at Rockaway.

Far Rockaway is one of the places to which excursionists from New York in great numbers pay their respects on every succeeding Sunday. Rockaway has many natural advantages, and among them are a magnificent beach and a splendid surf, in which thousands are to be seen plunging and splashing like water dogs every day of the week. There are two ways of reaching Rockaway Beach—namely, by the Long Island Railroad from Hunter's Point, and by the South Side Railroad. The fare is fifty cents each way, and the time in going is about an hour and a quarter—a distance of twenty miles. Rockaway is the Irish Newport *par excellence*, and is frequented nearly altogether by our citizens of Irish birth or descent. The Germans who visit Rockaway generally travel by the Southside Railroad, while the Long Island road is patronized by the Hibernian people. They all have a

STURDY, SOLID AND SUBSTANTIAL BOURGEOISIE LOOK.

The Irish citizen takes his wife and children with him, and it is a noticeable fact that Rockaway, of all the suburban watering places contiguous to New York city, is not frequented by the "soiled doves," who frequent to a greater or lesser extent the watering places of more pretentious fame or notoriety. Neither is the three-card monte man or the plausible thimble rigger to be found welcome at Rockaway. These latter individuals, when they have attempted a visit to hilarious but riotous Rockaway, have met with such rough treatment that they found it necessary to bid the Milesian seaside resort an eternal adieu. But for wild, uproarious fun Rockaway has not its equal this side of the county Cork.

HOSTS OF PRETTY GIRLS

may be found at Rockaway, and the dancing seen here is of an unusually athletic description. There are hops every Saturday night at the Coleman House, and the band always earns its money in furnishing Celtic music to the dancers. Then the accommodations are reasonable, $15 a week being the maximum rate for board, with a good clean room and pure saline air. The thirty-two counties of Ireland are all represented at Rockaway; yet the Twelfth of July never enters into the calculations of a Rockaway *habitué* to interfere with his meat or drink. But it must be said that patience is necessary to the procuring of a dinner at a Rockaway hotel. Your waiter is of the free and easy kind at Rockaway, and it is at least fifteen minutes before he deigns to notice the guest at table. It is very hard to find that after you have given him an order for

ROAST BEEF AND POTATOES

the waiter, in a sociable manner, will be discussing with Mrs. Murphy at the next table the possibility of the young Murphies escaping the measles during the coming Fall, or whether the potato crop will be successful in the county Kerry this season. In the meantime you wait for the roast beef, and when it comes it is cold and the gravy has become a mass of dry grease. With all these drawbacks, however, Rockaway has its charms, for here you will find Irish hospitality in its best form, and no one has ever had to complain that he walked 100 feet at Rockaway without being asked if he had a mouth on him. But then the horrors of a rainy Sunday at Rockaway, such as yesterday proved, are something that might paralyze the brain of the most matter-of-fact person. The streets are full of ponds of water, and swimming is preferable in its byways to pedestrian effort. To sit on a hotel balcony and contemplate the contour of a bad cigar is

ONE OF THE CHIEF ENJOYMENTS

at Rockaway on a rainy Sunday; or you may go down to the beach, with the certainty of coming back in the fashion of a drowned rat and a tempest of hatred in your heart for all seaside localities after half an hour's tramp on the sand, in which you sink at every step to the ankles. Then you can get clams in any shape, or you may partake of the blushing but indeed indigestible lobster, washed down by the fiery and frolicsome Bourbon whiskey for at Rockaway Bourbon is a staple and has its admirers among the young men. There are two parties at Rockaway—those who believe applejack to be conducive to morality, and the opposition, who think that Bourbon is the panacea for all human ills.

There is, aside from all these hard, practical attributes of Rockaway life, a poetical, sentimental and roseate view of nature on the beach on a Summer's night.

THE LARGE HEARTED YOUNG MAN,

fresh from the cooped-up brick and mortar of New York, who believes that a dish of corned beef and cabbage is at once antique, unique and sublime in its effects, will be seen strolling on the white pebbly beach at nightfall, with a pretty girl, looking out to sea and its stately ships, and wishing that such an Eden might last forever, with the dear one by his side. Ah! those hours spent in love's young dream are never to be forgotten and not even the shriek of the far-off locomotive can dispel the glamour of that picture which is rising from the moonlight and lies spread out before their eyes.

FAIR AND BEAUTIFUL

as that which the soul of the poet saw and of which his muse sang:—

Beauteous is it in the Summer night, and calm along the Rhine,
And like molten silver shines the light that sleeps on wave and vine;
But a stately figure standeth on the silent hill alone,
Like the phantom of a monarch looking vainly for his throne!

Excursionists like these, and there are many such to Rockaway Beach, may be said to thoroughly enjoy themselves, and none who have ever strolled on the glorious beach under such circumstances can ever regret a visit to the seagirt shore, for love is most delicious when "listening to the breakers' roar."

NEW YORK BURGLARS ON STATEN ISLAND.

Charles Kroger, aged seventeen; Louis Zeller, aged twenty-four; Cassler Manvie, aged twenty-nine; Julius Kassner, aged eighteen, New York thieves, were arrested yesterday in Edgewater, on Staten Island, charged with committing a burglary on the premises of the Richmond County Gas Light Company. A quantity of valuable property was found in their possession, which was recognized as having been stolen from Joseph Louis, a butcher, who had a store in the building of the Gas Company.

HOW CHEDISTER WAS CHEATED IN NEWARK.

James R. Smith, a horse doctor, doing business in New York, but residing in Campfield court, Newark, was taken into custody in the latter city last night and is held for examination on a charge of having cheated Robert S. Chedister out of a valuable house and lot in Newark. It is alleged that a deed for 640 acres of land in Missouri, which Smith gave Chedister in exchange for the Newark property, turns out to be fraudulent, there being no such land as that described in the document.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Thomas Leddy, a man forty-five years of age and born in Ireland, was almost instantly killed, on Saturday night, by falling from a fifth story window of premises 73 Montgomery street to the sidewalk. Deceased was asleep at the time of the occurrence. Coroner Kessler was notified in the case.

A STRANGELY FATAL ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27, 1873.

A curious accident occurred here to-day. Mary Smith, aged five years, was sitting on the front step of her residence, in the southern part of the city. Mrs. Cooper, an occupant of the house, went to the attic window and, with a child's flagstaff, some three feet long, with a spear head, was engaged in cleaning out the waterspout, when the stick slipped from her hand, and, falling perpendicularly, entered the child's skull, causing instant death.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

1 RIDGE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WIDOW AND HER daughter to cook, wash and iron; her daughter is 17 years of age; good references.

6 JONES ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and waiting in the city. Call or address for two days.

40 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook; good city reference.

61 WEST 44TH ST.—AS GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; best city reference.

103 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AV., second floor, back room.—A competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family; would do general housework; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

107 WEST 18TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a family; city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS ENGLISH cook in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; able to take entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to the country; best city references from her last place.

142 WEST 19TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG woman (English) as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best references. Call for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN as first class cook; no objection to the country for the Summer; best city reference.

157 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCHWOMAN as cook or laundress and to do general housework.

202 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first rate cook; no objection to assist with the coarse washing; good city reference.

214 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing in a small private family; good city reference. Can be seen at her present employer's.

236 WEST 20TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A good plain cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference.

242 47TH ST.—A GERMAN GIRL AS FIRST CLASS cook and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply for two days.

244 WEST 30TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS first class cook and to do the coarse washing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

258 WEST 35TH ST., REAR.—A WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing; no objection to a boarding house; good city reference.

307 MOTT ST., IN THE GROCERY.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first class cook for a private boarding house or restaurant; references given. Address or call for L. L.

309 7TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A Protestant woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; best reference; country preferred.

312 WEST 22D ST.—TWO SISTERS, TOGETHER, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; highly recommended.

324 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., first floor.—As first class cook in a private family or private boarding house; is an excellent cook; understands all kinds of meats and soups; is a good bread and pastry baker and desserts of all kinds; best city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country.

337 EAST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

363 WEST 25TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first class cook; understands all kinds of cooking meats; pastries and deserts of all kinds; no objection to the country; good city reference.

437 1ST AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—A WOMAN as first class cook in a restaurant or hotel to take charge of a kitchen. Call for two days.

531 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook, washer and ironer; first class city reference.

549 7TH AV.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS French and English cooking in all their branches; best city reference.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS FIRST CLASS cook in a private family or private boarding house; sea side preferred; is a thorough cook and baker; can take charge of a large family of 60 persons; soups, fish, entres, broils, roasts, game, cold dishes, salads, pudding, fine pastry, creams, jellies, ices, cakes; first class references. Address, for three days, THOROUGH COOK, Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

14 WEST 16TH ST.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to get a situation for one of her girls as chambermaid and waitress. Call for two days.

32 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present employer's.

138 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs., in the rear.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; is willing and obliging; best city references.

144 WEST 26TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG colored woman as chambermaid or laundress. Call all week.

150 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to the country.

208 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress or to mind children in a private family. Call on Monday and Tuesday.

221 EAST 21ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; best reference. Call or address.

244 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; city reference.

247 WEST 33D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best city reference.

248 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A COMPETENT young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best reference. Call for two days.

326 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A neat, active girl to do chamberwork and to assist in the washing; city or country; city reference.

340 EAST 49TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist in washing and ironing; good city reference.

407 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR 9TH AV., SECOND floor, back.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and chambermaid in a small family; good reference.

410 WEST 28TH ST.—A NEAT, ACTIVE, TIDY young girl as chambermaid, waitress or to do housework for a small private family; excellent reference.

567 BROOME ST., NEAR VARICK.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference.

568 2D AV., BETWEEN 31ST AND 32D STS., HER mother's residence.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a Protestant family; best reference.

805 3D AV., BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would do light housework; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

108 CHRYSTIE ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 11.—A German girl as seamstress in a private family; speaks very little English; will do fine chamberwork; no objection to the country.

110 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AN EXPERIENCED shirt maker wishes a few more customers for first class work, at her own residence.

111 WEST 19TH ST.—FAMILY SEWING OR DRESSMAKING, by day or week; altering and repairing neatly done; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to go out of city. Ask for W. WINANT.

112 WEST 23D ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER will accept a few engagements by the day; refers to some of the leading families of this city; no objection to the country. Call on or address Miss L.

115 WEST 45TH ST.—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; country preferred; can sew on machine.

138 WEST 21ST ST.—A PARISIAN LADY, cutter and fitter in one of the large dressmaking departments, by the day or week in a private family. Call on or address Mme. L.

211 WEST 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class seamstress in a private family; best city reference. Call on or address.

213 7TH AV.—WORK WANTED BY A FRENCH dressmaker at the house; has no objection to go after the work.

318 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN sewer; understands dressmaking; would like a few engagements by the day or week; understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Domestic machines.

323 6TH AV., ONE DOOR ABOVE 20TH ST., RING second bell.—An experienced dressmaker to go out in first class families by the day or the week; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go out of the city. Address M. BRITTON.

346 EAST 20TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, cutter and fitter, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; good city reference. Address DRESSMAKER.

436 3D AV., TWO STAIRS UP.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; will go out by the day or week, or will do the work at her own house; dresses repaired and made equal to new. Call on or address Mrs. ANDREWS.

648 6TH AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A COMPETENT dressmaker, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes an engagement in the country for one month or more. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOES OUT BY the day and wishes a few more customers. Address DRESSMAKER, box 139 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

16 GROVE ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Can be seen at her last place for two days, from 9 to 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

159 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do general housework. Call for two days.

201 WEST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl in a small family to do general housework.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN to do general housework in a plain family.

237 WEST 15TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A WOMAN that understands general housework.

234 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl, 15 years of age, to do light housework in a small family.

239 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN to do general housework, has one child; would like to have it taken with her; wages moderate; no objection to the country.

308 WEST 44TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM. Two respectable German girls wish situations; one to do general housework, the other as child's nurse.

328 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework in a small private family; good references.

334 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; best city reference.

341 EAST 58TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; good reference.

342 EAST 31ST ST., TWO STAIRS, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, with best city reference, to do general housework in a small private family, or would do upstairs work and make herself generally useful.

348 MADISON ST., IN THE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do for general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Good city references.

344 32D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general house work or kitchen work; wages moderate.

409 EAST 29TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

423 WEST 41ST ST., ROOM 19.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

428 WEST 42D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small family.

446 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework in a small family; city or country; willing and obliging; would like to get a nice home.

480 3D AV., BETWEEN 32D AND 33D STS.—A young American girl to assist in general housework in a private family. Apply for two days.

574 9TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, lately landed, to do light housework in a small family or to assist in chamberwork; any lady willing to teach her would find a willing girl. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

31 EAST 24TH ST.—A PROTESTANT ENGLISH widow lady, having her own sewing machine, as housekeeper in a widower's family; excellent reference. Call on or address H. K.

63 WEST 24TH ST., FIRST FLOOR; DON'T RING.—A young lady of pleasing address and undoubted respectability, who has had considerable experience as a writer, also as housekeeper, would take charge of a house for a bachelor or a widower. Call on Miss MERCENARY.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM 13, FIRST FLIGHT.—A lady as housekeeper in a widower's family.

Laundresses, &c.

13 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., TOP FLOOR, rear.—A respectable woman wishes to go out and do laundry work by the day. Call or address.

90 ST. MARK'S PLACE, TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman, no encumbrances, to go out by the day washing or housecleaning, or any other kind of work.

114 WEST 33D ST.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing or housecleaning; best reference.

121 WEST 28TH ST.—A COLORED LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and ladies' washing to do at her rooms; linens done in first class style.

122 WEST 20TH ST. (RING FIRST BELL).—A FIRST class laundress, understands all kinds of fine washing and fluting, would like a nice family's or a few gentlemen's washing at her own house; first class reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do washing, ironing or house cleaning by the day; good reference.

153 WEST 31ST ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing and ironing to do at her rooms; linens, &c., done in superior style. Mrs. SIMMS.

154 WEST 18TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes ladies' and gentlemen's washing either at her house or by day's work out; fluting and puffing done; best city reference. Call all the week.

157 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN GOES out by the day to wash and do housecleaning.

182 3D AV., NEAR 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman wishes to go out by the day or to take gentlemen's washing home. Mrs. FORD.

202 EAST 20TH ST.—A CAPABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; country preferred; best city reference.

217½ WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own house. Call or address.

218 THOMPSON ST.—A FIRST CLASS COLORED laundress solicits families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house; reliable, prompt and trustworthy. Mrs. J. W. BROWN.

230 EAST 29TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing and fluting and housecleaning.

231 EAST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A LAUNDRESS to do washing at her home; work done in the neatest manner; all kinds of fluting done; would go out two days of the week.

244 WEST 16TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; would like to go in the country; city reference.

326 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do family washing at her own house; is a first class laundress. Ring 4th bell.

331 WEST 26TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK.—First class laundress to do family or gentlemen's washing; 75 cents per dozen; puffing and fluting to order; best references. Call or address.

338 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to take in washing; can do all kinds of fine washing, puffing and fluting; good city reference.

344 EAST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; country preferred.

439 EAST 14TH ST., ROOM 18.—A YOUNG WOMAN to do housecleaning, washing or office cleaning. Apply all week.

452 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's or families' washing; is a first class fluter; best city reference.

464 WEST 26TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS desires gentlemen's and ladies' clothing at her own residence. Call for two days.

488 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., fourth floor, room 9.—A young woman to go out by the day to wash, iron and clean house.

549 7TH AV., BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH ST.—A respectable woman to work by the day or week; is a good washer and ironer.

I NEVER DISAPPOINT.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS solicits families' or gentlemen's washing to do at her house. Call on or address LAUNDRESS, 306 West 23d st.

Nurses, &c.

9 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse. Call or address.

10 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; best city reference; no objection to the country.

27 EAST 24TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A trustworthy young girl as nurse; would make herself generally useful; can be well recommended.

37 WEST 27TH ST.—A FRENCH GIRL TO TAKE care of children or to do sewing; no objection to go to the country.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE CAN BE ENGAGED immediately; first class reference. Address Mrs. HARPER.

88 3D ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, well educated, to attend to children, or do chamberwork and sewing.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A PROTESTANT young woman as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; no objection to the country; excellent city reference.

133 WEST 19TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS competent nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby or see to a grown up child or wait on a lady; the country preferred.

134 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—A YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; capable of taking charge of an infant; first class reference from former employer; baby three months old.

312 EAST 33D ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND FLOOR, front room.—A young woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will go to the country; good city reference.

316 10TH AV.—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO MIND A baby and do light housework.

321 WEST 23D ST.—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant as sick nurse to an invalid or an infant; would bring it up on the bottle; recommended by medical gentlemen and present employer.

328 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to mind a baby and assist in upstairs work; no objection to the country.

363 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO go out as a monthly nurse, no objection to take care of an invalid; good city reference.

402 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLIGHT.—A RESPECTABLE baby to wet nurse.

509 17TH ST., THREE PAIR OF STAIRS UP.—A respectable married woman would bring up a baby upon the bottle.

781 7TH AV., NEAR 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE little girl to take care of children. Call at the residence of her parents.

1.435 3D AV., CORNER OF 81ST ST.—A WET nurse, with a fresh breast of milk.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses, &c.

125 WEST 25TH ST.—A GIRL, 17 YEARS OLD, AS waitress or to do chamberwork or to assist in housework.

762 10TH AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; city reference. Call or address for three days.

Miscellaneous.

80 7TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS LADY'S MAID IN an American family. Address Mrs. GOODMAN.

160 THOMPSON ST., ROOM 19.—AN EXPERIENCED woman as stewardess; a steamship plying from New York to New Orleans preferred. Call or address.

213 7TH AV.—A FRENCH PERSON AS LADY'S maid in a private family; understands dressmaking and hair dressing.

291 BROOME ST., CORNER OF ELDRIDGE, FIRST floor.—An educated young German girl in a private family; willing to take charge of one or two children and assist the lady of the house.

319 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to go out by the day house cleaning, washing and ironing or to do plain sewing; best city reference.

488 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY to attend in a bakery and confectionery store. Call on or address S. E.

747 10TH AV., ROOM NO. 7.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT American girl; willing to make herself generally useful in a small American family.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, found at 219 6th st., near Bowery. Mme. HOLZSTEIN.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls learn and take positions; demand for operators; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer. Apply before one o'clock P. M. at No. 34 West 33d st.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY ON MONDAY July 28, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 30 West 33d st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 133 West 53d st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, TO DO washing for a family by the month or week. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at 127 East 10th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS shampooer in a Turkish and Russian bathing establishment. Apply to A. E. ROUSE, corner 6th av. and 30th st.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY COLORED GIRL, FOR general housework for a small family; no washing; must be a good cook. Apply at 216 West 48th st., at once.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK AND to do general housework in a small private family. Apply from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at 305 West 33d st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WHITE OR COLORED laundress, who fully understands the business, to do washing and ironing for a boarding house. Call after 10 o'clock, at 74 Forsyth st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference required. Apply at No. 226 East 62d st.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND GOOD washer and ironer, German preferred, to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 116 East 30th st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON HAIRWORK, curlers, weavers, &c. Those who understand their business can earn from $10 to $15 a week. Also a lady with good recommendation can learn the business. Apply at SHAW'S hair store, No. 364 Bowery.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND EMBROIDERING and can stitch on mats. Apply at 32 Walker st., upstairs.

WANTED—A TIDY, ACTIVE GIRL, AS COMPETENT waitress; wages, $15. Apply at 14 West 17th st., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WANTED—WET NURSE, WITH FULL BREAST OF milk, for child four weeks old; American or German preferred. Apply to-day, at 197 Ryerson st., fifth house from Willoughby av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SMALL TIDY GIRL, AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid. Call, with good city reference, at 247 East Seventy-first street.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO WHOM good wages will be given, to do washing and upstairs work in a private family. Apply at 245 West 34th st.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework in a private family; must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer; wages from $14 to $16 per month; good reference required. 334 East 41st st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a family of three adults; must understand how to wash and iron well; German or Protestant preferred. Apply to Dr. VAN WYCKE, No. 268 West 38th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; reference required. Call at 615 2d av., near 34th st.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT TO DO GENERAL housework, at 150 East 64th st., near Lexington av. Protestant or German preferred; best city reference required.

WANTED—A GIRL IN A PRIVATE FAMILY TO DO general housework; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 239 West 49th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A BAKERY AND ice cream saloon; must be smart and used to the business; none others need apply. Address ICE CREAM, box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A BOY, 14 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A SITUATION. He lives with his parents, at 26 Chrystie st. WILLIAM ALBERTTO.

A POSITION BY AN AMERICAN MAN—THE GROCERY business preferred, having a thorough knowledge of that, but will accept any honest position; good reference. Address J. EDWARDS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, FRENCH and German wishes a situation in some hotel; valet, porter, or any employment where a reliable man is wanted; good city references. Address BERNARD, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION ON A FARM; understands all kinds of farm work. Address F. S., 488 Canal st.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 24, WANTS A SITUATION to learn to attend bar; city or country; best reference. Address H., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY FROM IRELAND, WANTS a situation as assistant bartender or would like to learn the grocery business; good education; satisfactory reference. Call at or address, for one week, 135 Hudson st., in store.

BARKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the business, a situation as barkeeper; best city references. Call at or address 23 Bedford st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ATTEND AN INVALID gentleman, by a competent valet and nurse; medical and family reference. Call on or address R. EDWARDS, 116 5th av.

WAITER, PORTER, OR ASSISTANT WAITER IN A hotel, private family, or restaurant, by a respectable young man, lately landed from Scotland; will be found always obliging and industrious. Call on or address P. K., Herald Uptown Branch office, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CHICAGO.—AN ENERGETIC business man, with first class connections among Chicago dry goods, notion, fancy goods and drug houses, would like to represent a few first class Eastern manufacturing houses. Address, with full particulars, ENERGY, Germania Bank, Chicago, Ill.

A YOUNG LAD, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, DESIRES a situation as clerk or other employment; city or country; good penman; would prefer to board with his employer. Address M. REYNOLDS, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, LATELY LANDED, WISHES A situation as porter or entry clerk in some wholesale dry goods house; complete knowledge of the business. Address J. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

ACCOUNTS—EIGHT LANGUAGES; ARREARS WRITTEN up; books devised to meet special requirements; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; translations. JAMES COX, 51 New street, room 13.

DRUG CLERK—ONE OR TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE; well recommended; 50 miles from New York. Apply at 717 Broadway.

SUPERINTENDING PARTY TO JOIN ONE OF EXPERIENCE in introduction of new specialty; sure profits $100 weekly; $500 cash required, fully secured. Apply to-day, room 7, Sinclair House, Broadway and Eighth street.

WANTED—A WHOLESALE TRAVELLER FOR LADIES' belts. Those who have been in the wholesale trade may apply, between 8 and 9 A. M., at 26 West Houston st., first floor.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY CLERK. ONE that understands the business thoroughly may apply at 133 Gold st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK; MUST BE BRIGHT and quick at figures; no others need apply. 40 Walker st., up stairs.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINGLE YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION as first class coachman. Address M. B., box 100 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; understands his business. Address D. H., 488 Canal st.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN, GROOM AND GARDENER wishes a situation in the country; good reference from last employer. Address P. K., box 201 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; city or country; reliable, steady, single man; first class groom, safe and experienced city driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness and carriages; understands gardening, can milk, not afraid to work; is respectful, willing and obliging. Address for two days A. G. D., box 214 Times office.

AS COACHMAN—MARRIED, WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE; long experience; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; has unexceptionable city reference. Call on or address G. N., 19 West 28th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands the business; is a steady driver and excellent groom, seven years' best city reference. Address A. B., 644 6th av.

AS COACHMAN—GENTLE DRIVER AND ELEGANT team trimmer; English; will disengage to suit a first class family; reference short but good. Call on COACHMAN, 350 East 84th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS FIRST class coachman; best city reference from his last employer. Call on or address Mr. BREWSTER & CO., No. 84 5th av.

A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) WANTS A situation as coachman, gardener or groom; excellent reference. Apply at Rohrey's harness store, Morrisania steamboat landing. Call for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST CLASS SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness and carriages; also gardening; can milk if required; will be found willing and obliging; has the best reference. Address T. B., box 201 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man; is an excellent groom and good driver; best city reference. Call on or address J. L., 44 East 41st st.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A SINGLE man; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, the care and treatment of horses; has five years' reference from his last place. Address P. B., box 185 Herald office.

GARDENER, OF GOOD TASTE, SINGLE, WANTS A situation; is obliging; good reference. Address P. M., box 140 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands the business; nine years' best city reference from last employer. Address T. F., box 200 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; TEN YEARS' reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Herald Uptown Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER, or would take the entire charge of a farm; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address E. W. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 27 YEARS OF AGE, A situation as gardener on a gentleman's place; is thoroughly competent to take charge of green and hot houses, grapery, garden, &c.; good references. Address for three days A. RESCH, 212 3d av., New York.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, SITUATIONS; the man as coachman or gardener; the wife as cook, washer and ironer; aged 35; both first class help; best reference. Address W., 141 Washington st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman; is well experienced in the business; best city and country reference; is willing to go to the country; can do anything around a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging. Address H. M., box 164 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, 61 LEXINGTON AV.—Wanted, honest, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate Americans, not older than 25 years; employment agreeable, healthy, steady and profitable; references required.

A CHANCE TO LEARN TELEGRAPHY.—MEN, women, boys and girls learn and take positions; demand for operators; no vacation. THOMPSON'S College, 20 4th av., opposite Cooper Institute.

AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, WITH A THOROUGH knowledge of the clothing business; reference from former employer required. Apply to SIMONSON, DUTTON & RHODES, 90 and 92 Bowery.

A STEADY MAN, WITH $300 CASH AND GOOD references, can secure a permanent situation and good salary; security given. Apply at RHONE & FLOCK'S, 309 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED.—RARE CHANCE.—LIVE MEN can make $50 per week; article unique and novel; sells rapidly; $7 capital required; samples 50c. HENDERSON, 116 Nassau st., room 7.

BOY WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating age and references, ACTIVITY, box 113 Herald office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—BIG WAGES CAN BE made; no patent humbug; no capital required. Call on F. C. BUTLER, at 172 Worth st., corner Chatham.

COOK WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN, WHITE OR colored; also a young girl to assist around the house. Apply immediately at 42 South Washington square, third door from Macdougal st.

STABLEMAN WANTED—NONE BUT A SOBER, WILLING man accustomed to the care of horses and with good city references need apply; man who has worked in a railroad stable preferred. Call to-day after 3 P. M. at 458 West 49th st.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 409 Broadway, want a few first class business men to act as solicitors in the metropolitan district.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS BARKEEPER. APPLY at No. 6 East Broadway, corner Catharine st.

WANTED—A BARKEEPER IN A DISTILLERY, OR would take a partner. Inquire at 216 Chrystie st.

WANTED—A NIGHT WATCHMAN, FOR A LARGE establishment; must be of strict integrity and reliable, and bring references that will bear thorough investigation. Apply to or address JOSEPH GODWIN, 341 to 347 Washington st.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE BEST PAYING patent articles ever invented; owners of county rights are now making from $30 to $50 per day. Call on or address FURNACE COMPANY, No. 766 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—FOR THE UNITED STATES MARINE Corps, 500 fine, able-bodied men. This service offers splendid opportunities to visit foreign countries on board United States ships-of-war. For further information apply at Recruiting Rendezvous, 89 Chatham street, New York. JAMES LEWIS, Major United States Marine Corps.

WANTED—FOR SHORT WHALING VOYAGES, CARPENTERS, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and a few ordinary seamen. Apply at the Whalemens' Headquarters, 109 South st., up stairs. J. MORISON.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE IMPROVED Grover & Baker sewing machines; salary and commission paid; a rare chance for energetic men. Apply at or address 2,310 3d av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND BAR. APPLY at CAREY'S, 10th st. and 6th av.

THE TRADES.

A RESPECTABLE BOY OF 17 WISHES TO LEARN a good trade; best city reference; willing, honest and obliging. Address MURRAY, Herald Uptown Branch office.

GOOD SAFEMAKERS WANTED—ALSO A TEAMSTER; one who understands handling safes and machinery. Apply at HENDRICKSON'S, 67 North Oxford st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BREWER, TO TAKE CHARGE OF A large city house; he must have had experience in fresh ales, and be competent to make all the finer qualities of ales and porter. Address BREWERY, box 81 Post office, New York city.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the manufacturing of mats and can cut skins. Apply at 32 Walker st., up stairs.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE OR SINGLE man as engineer; he must understand steam fitting, &c.; the woman to attend to private baths and wash towels. Apply to A. E. ROUSE, at the baths, corner of 6th av. and 30th st.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WITH $3,000, to assist in an exclusive and old established concern; orders exceed supply; by prompt co-operation he can make $100,000 a year for his services. Address DISPATCH, Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN ESTABLISHED STATIONER AND PRINTER would like to meet a gentleman having a good trade, on which half profits would be paid. No capital required. Address box 2,625, New York Post-office.

A MANUFACTURING FIRM OF THE CITY OF Philadelphia about retiring from business, the advertiser, who has been their superintendent, has an opportunity of purchasing the same, and wants to meet with one or more parties to join him in the enterprise; the business is a monopoly and large profits can be realised on the investment; the stock on hand is worth more than the price asked; amount required $8,000 for half interest. Address L. S. HILL, Philadelphia Post office, Pa.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS THAT WILL clear $15,000 annually, complete in all its branches, to be sold at a bargain; terms liberal; price $35,000. BIGGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

ANY LADY WITH $500 CAN SECURE AN ESTABLISHED business, making from $10 to $15 per day clear. $500 includes instruction, lease of house, 13 rooms, rent $1,000; Brussels Carpets, Furniture, &c. Please investigate. Address E. ROSS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A TAILOR'S Store, established 12 years; cheap rent for the whole; house good for any business. Inquire at 603 Third avenue, corner Thirty-ninth street.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS DESIRING TO BE represented in New York city by a first class house, with established trade and in good location, may address C. D., Herald office.

PARTNER, WITH $10,000 TO $20,000, WANTED—Owing to change in a dry goods and carpet business, established seven years, in a growing county seat and an important railway junction; firm own their brick Store, which goes with the business. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

TO SHIPOWNERS AND OTHERS.—AN INTEREST IN an important invention for protecting life and property at sea is offered on very moderate terms. Address ATLANTIC, Herald office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH SMALL CAPITAL—as partner in an established restaurant; continued increase of business demands the services of a reliable party; references exchanged. WESLEY WEBBER, 92 Broadway.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN, WITH SMALL capital, to take charge of a business already established; a situation with Room and Board can be had. Call at 158 West Thirty-sixth street.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A HIGHLY PROFITABLE cash business; second to none in this city. For particulars inquire at 751 Broadway, office No. 1.

$750.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A SAFE CASH business, where $3,000 per annum will be guaranteed. Particulars at 83 Beaver street, top floor, front room.

$800 WILL PURCHASE A RETIRING PARTNER'S interest in an established office business paying $500 monthly, stock of goods on hand, $1,600; no bonus. 335 Broadway, room 20.

$1,000 TO $1,500.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A strictly cash business that will pay $10,000 in ninety days. 29 Broadway, room D, third floor, back, after 10 o'clock.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. Z., ASTROLOGIST, NO. 205 WEST TWENTY-seventh street, near Seventh avenue, second floor, front.—Fee 50 cents; no gents; lucky numbers.

CLOTHING.

AT B. MINTZ'S NEW STORE, 248 THIRD AVENUE, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices I pay in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, $10 to $75 for Silk Dresses; Coats, $8 to $20; Pants, $2 to $8. A note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Mintz.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,

FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.

ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT IN THE ABOVE FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.

OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.

THE ABOVE BUILDING IS

COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,

READY FOR OCCUPANCY,

HEATED BY STEAM, AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

RENT OF SMALL OFFICES.

Size.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.
19.10x28.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	$1,000
16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
17x26.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
10x18	500	400	350	300
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.10x23	1,800	1,600	1,200	1,000
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
17x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
10x16	500	400	350	300

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF

HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A.—THE CHEAPEST FLOORS TO LET ON BROADWAY.
FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS.
438 BROADWAY.

A LARGE STORE AND CELLAR, 20X80, SUITABLE for any business; a lease will be given to good party. 201 Third avenue, near Eighteenth street. J. PEYROUX, on premises.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM Power, to let, suitable for light manufacturing business; also an elegant Store. 35 and 37 Wooster street.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND CELLAR BUILDING No. 45 Thomas street; good stand for box maker or carpenter; rent $500 per annum. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 695 Broadway.

TO LET—A LARGE STUDIO, WITH SKYLIGHT. Inquire of JOSEPH HOEY & CO., wood engravers, 202 Broadway, room 22.

TO LET—NEAT STORES ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, near Central Market; rent reasonable. Apply to Mr. BERRIAN, on premises, between 9 and 12 o'clock Monday morning.

TO LET—A SPLENDID STORE, ON THE CORNER of Sixth avenue and Thirtieth street; will be altered to suit the party. Apply to A. E. ROUSE, in baths.

TO LEASE—ALL THE LOFTS OF MARBLE STORE 35 Chambers street, 25 by 75, opposite new Court House; parties desirous of altering them can have a favorable lease. Apply to W. IRVING CLARK, 212 Pearl st.

TWO STORES, WITH THREE ROOMS EACH, BASEMENT and cellar, suitable for barber, tailor or any light business; rent $35 per month. Apply to Mrs. WEISMANTEL, at No. 229 West Twenty-seventh street, or to LOUIS A. DA CUNHA, 172 West Forty-fifth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE TO let, furnished, in first class neighborhood, or will sell the Furniture if desired; suitable for a first class boarding house. Apply at No. 5 West Washington place.

A VERY DESIRABLE AND FULLY FURNISHED House to rent, near the Grand Opera House, including silver, linen, crockery, glass, kitchen and table ware; three story high stoop; perfectly neat and clean; mostly new carpets; rent $200 per month; less for July and August; possession immediately. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, TO PRIVATE family only, very large stone Mansion, 23 East Twenty-second street, near Broadway; 31 feet front; newly frescoed and painted; kitchen and laundry separate. Apply from 9 to 12.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A NEAT three story brown stone House, in fine order. Apply on the premises, 43 Charles street, or Van Nest place.

TO RENT—PARTIALLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a brown stone English basement House, No. 232 West Twenty-first street; rent $1,400 or $1,600. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 69 West Twenty-third street.

Unfurnished.

A COSEY HOUSE TO LET—NO. 402 WEST TWENTY-eighth street, for $1,000; also House No. 156 West Thirty-second street; rent $1,500. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone front high stoop Dwelling House 322 West Fourteenth street; will put in order for a responsible tenant; rent $2,600 per annum; possession immediately. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, 695 Broadway, northeast corner of Fourth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM, WITH EXTENSION—Second floor, with every comfort, for two or three persons; references. 152 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUIT OF ROOMS—On parlor floor, to let, at moderate rent; also other Rooms. 43 University place.

A SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, to a small family of adults; house private. Call at No. 308 West Twenty-third street.

A CHOICE OF NEWLY FITTED UP, FURNISHED Rooms, for gentlemen or neat light housekeeping; cool, pleasant, spacious house; terms very moderate; 17 years' residence of owner. No. 47 Amity street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR gentleman and wife, without board; reference required. 43 South Washington square.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, or use of kitchen; rent very reasonable; house four story, with all improvements; splendid location. No. 308 West Fourteenth street. Also Rooms at No. 110 West Fourteenth street, corner of Sixth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED for light housekeeping. 693 Seventh avenue, one door above Forty-seventh street.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, COOL ROOMS, FURNISHED richly, for gentlemen; Summer prices; no boarders; first class house and location; all conveniences. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

LARGE, COOL, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED CHAMBERS, on the second floor, to let, to gentlemen only; family private; Summer prices. 145 Eighth street, near Broadway.

PARTIES DESIRING HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, can find first class accommodations at 130 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED BACK HALL Bedroom, on third floor; gas and bath; rent $3 per week; private house. 224 East Twenty-third street.

$5 TO $8.—A FEW ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with bath, &c. Private house, 88 Clinton place (or Eighth street), near Fifth avenue. Inquire for three days.

402 FOURTH AVENUE, CORNER TWENTY-eighth street.—A pleasant furnished Room and Kitchen connected; water and gas; family of a widow; terms $6 50 a week; also a pleasant hall Room; reference.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FIVE ROOMS; MODERN improvements; pleasantly situated; privilege laundry room; rent low; small family. Inquire at 444 West Forty-fourth street.

A THIRD FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR ROOMS, newly papered and kalsomined, hot and cold water and gas, to let, to a small family of adults only. 305 West Thirty-fifth street.

AN ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR; two desirable single Rooms—Summer prices; house large, cool, quiet and close to Broadway. 36 East Twelfth street.

AN EXTENSION PART OF DWELLING HOUSE, $40 per month; large parlor, four bedrooms, kitchen, with all modern improvements; 17 years' residence of owner. No. 47 Amity street.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—FIRST FLOOR AND Basements to let of two houses, each nine rooms, in fine order. Inquire on premises, 29 King street, between Macdougal and Varick.

RENT $10.—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, ROOM AND Bedroom on third floor. Apply at 167 West Eighteenth street.

TO LET—FRENCH FLATS OF SEVEN ROOMS, ALL lighted; all improvements; within a block of Central Park; moderate rents; all new; 123, 125, 127 East Eighty-fifth street. Apply personally or by letter to S. GAYTON, 127 East Eighty-fifth street.

TO LET—A TOP FLOOR, IN 247 WEST FORTY-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; eight rooms, all lighted and ventilated, with all modern improvements; dumb waiter to the top of the house. Apply to owner. No. 239 West Forty-ninth street.

806 SIXTH AVENUE, FIRST BELL.—A LADY HAS Part of a handsome First Floor to let, with modern improvements, suitable for business or housekeeping; rent moderate; possession at once.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION!—DR. FRANKLIN, LATE OF PRUSSIA; consultation free. Private office 161 Bleecker street.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS, 25 years' practice, 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN. RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—MADAME RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840—Office, No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich.

DR. HARRISON'S PRIVATE OFFICE, NO. 150 VARICK street. Sixth avenue cars pass the door.

FOR SALE.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, CLEARING OVER $8,500 a year net, will be disposed of for $1,200; other business the reason for selling. Address OPPORTUNITY, Herald office.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS THAT WILL clear $15,000 annually, complete in all its branches, to be sold at a bargain; terms liberal; price $30,000. BIGGS & SON, 206 Broadway.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR STORE, having a good country, family and ship trade; will bear investigation. SHEPARD & ROBINSON, 32 Reade street.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CLOTHING AND FURNISHING store for sale—Located great business thoroughfare; cash trade; exchange real estate; particulars 25 Chambers st. GEORGE W. SIMES' Store Agency.

AN ESTABLISHED, ELEGANTLY FITTED, GOOD Business, east side, uptown corner Liquor Store for sale—With Lease; cheap rent; prominent location and thoroughfare; price $900 for Stock, Fixtures and four years' Lease. Apply to CAMPBELL, Jr., Auctioneer, 348 Hudson street.

A VERY GOOD PATENT FOR SALE CHEAP FOR cash. Address B. B., box 100 Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE.—A DOWN TOWN SAMPLE ROOM, doing a fine day trade; cause of selling, sickness. Apply to ROE, 75 Liberty street.

A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM, WITH CIGAR Store attached, doing a good paying business; lease; cheap rent; for sale this day; a bargain. LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST OF A CORNER Liquor Store, one block from European steamers; $200; to right man full charge given; reference required. Particulars at MITCHELL'S, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER LIQUOR STORES, DOWNtown Sample Rooms, Restaurants, Milk and Dairy Lunch Rooms, Bakeries, Confectioneries, Cigar and Variety Stores; Roadside Hotels and Stores to Let. MITCHELL'S STORE AGENCY, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE FOR $300, ON BEST avenue; also, first class Grocery Stores in Brooklyn; Soda Water and Beer Brewery, Butter and Cheese Stands, Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S STORE AGENCY, 77 Cedar street.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—ONE OF THE best family Liquor Stores up town; price $ 75; good reason given for selling. Apply on the premises, 136 West Forty-ninth street.

A WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE FOR sale.—In good order; as good as new. Call at 502 Sixth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

BEST PART OF SIXTH AVENUE.—ONE OF THE handsomest furnished Wine and Lager Beer Gardens; also completely new first class furnished House above for sale, on account of sickness. Apply at corner of Greenwich and Watts streets to Mr. HARRY SIMMONS, or at 18 and 20 St. Mark's place.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH A Five Years' Lease. Apply to SIMM BROS. & Co., 71 New street.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED RETAIL DRUG business in Toronto; the owner having other business pressing, must be sold at sacrifice; or would take a partner, a medical man preferred. Address CHEMIST, care Elliott & Co., wholesale druggists, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR STORE. FOR PARTICULARS inquire at JOHN A. HAGMAYER'S cigar store, Third avenue, 117th and 118th streets, Harlem.

FOR SALE—FORTY FINE SHOW CASES, WALNUT Counters, Drug Drawers, Sash, Desks, Chairs, Stools, Teabins, Grocery Counters, Caddies, Shelves, Bedsteads, &c.; will be shipped to JAS. HODGE, 464 Hudson street, corner Barrow.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER GROCERY STORE on Myrtle avenue; also Ice Cream Saloons, Bakeries and Liquor Stores. Inquire of A. H. BRAHE, Agent, 379 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, ON East Broadway; long lease and low rent. Apply to LAWRENCE BURKE, 157 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, IN the Ninth ward; four years' lease of whole house and very cheap rent. Apply to HENRY BIRD, 424 West st.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER SAloon; two years' lease; rent $50 per month; if not sold at private sale will be sold at auction on Wednesday, July 30. No. 74 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE, WELL fitted up, and stocked with fine ales and liquors, with lease; cheap; satisfactory reasons for selling. 556 Tenth avenue, corner Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW, THE STOCK and Fixtures of a Book and Stationery Store doing good business; at inventory, less 10 per cent, about $600. 556 Eighth avenue.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, A GROCERY STORE in one of the leading avenues in New York city, cheap for cash; satisfactory reasons for selling. For particulars inquire at A. L. DUNLEVY & CO.'S, 156 Front street, corner Maiden lane.

THE OLD ROCK COTTAGE HOTEL FOR SALE—Handsomely furnished, containing 20 rooms, fine barroom, shed, &c. Inquire on the premises, Boulevard drive, 109th street.

TEA AND GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—VERY cheap; low rent; best block on Third avenue; doing a good business. Apply to Mr. HAGAN, 1,994 Third av.

TWO FIRST CLASS SAMPLE AND LUNCH ROOMS, located centre of business; doing large trade; easy terms; must be sold. For interview with owner address BARGAINS, Herald office.

TO BE SOLD RIGHT OFF (OWNER LEAVING the city on important business)—The well known Alehouse corner of Hudson and Thomas streets, opposite American Express buildings. Apply on premises. No agents.

$700 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE AND Bar Room on Third avenue. Good lease; licences paid. Apply to T. H. GERATY & CO., 21 Duane street.

MACHINERY.

ALL SIZES OF HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT AND Portable Engines and Boilers, Steam Pumps, Piping, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, &c., second hand. WILSON & ROAKE, Manufacturers, Water and Dover streets.

PROPOSALS WANTED—FOR ALL THE APPARATUS including Boilers, Pipes, &c., required for heating three rooms, each 260x60 feet and 14 feet high; the work and materials to be first class, and the price to include setting up complete. Address box 4,928 Post office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND HORIZONTAL BOILER for wood or coal; about 20 horse power. State particulars, with lowest price, to HEATER, box 148 Herald office.

3 SMOKE STACKS, 3X65, 2½X30, 15 INCH X 18 FEET; 1 Engine, 18x48; 1 Portable, 10 horse. W. H. GRAY, 55 Dey street.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUF turers and Decorators, will remove from 928 930 Broadway, to their spacious warerooms, Nos. 7 a East Twentieth street, opposite Lord & Taylor's.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FUR niture, satin Parlor Suits, cost $600, for $250; one do. silk rep, $150; rep Suits, $40; Chamber Suits complete, $40 upwards; Mattresses, Spring Beds, Bookcase, Bronzes, Pianoforte for $50, Etageres, Books, Carpets, Buffet, Extension Table, &c., in lots to suit purchasers. Call private residence 120 West Twenty-third street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FU Bedding at lowest cash prices, by we insta O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 E avenue, Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, COST $800, $200; do. $125, do. $45; Pianoforte, Parlor, Cham Dining Furniture; property family leaving city West 15th st., near 5th av.

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A SIMMERING SABBATH.

Piety Undergoing Evaporation in the City and Ablution by the Seaside.

Melting Ministrations from the Pulpits of the Metropolis.

Scientists Trying to Shove God Out of His Own World and to Replace Him by the Cold Clanking of a Machine.

Trials and Temptations, but an Education for the Eternal Triumph Over Sin.

God's Mercy Like Rain on the New-Mown Grass.

BROWN AT LONG BRANCH.

God's Atoning Grace and His Forgiveness of Sins.

Yesterday was one of those extremely close and hot Sundays which one would suppose should send a slight shudder of apprehension through the consciousness of the veriest sinner on the face of the earth. The duties of piety should be scrupulously and most humbly attended to in propitiation of the elements and in consideration of the traditions which hint at a still warmer place than this terrestial globe where the thermometer is now a hundred degrees in the shade. But erring mortals educate themselves perversely to ignore or banish disagreeable reflections, and this fact was illustrated yesterday by the very barren appearance of the interiors of every one of the metropolitan churches.

The watering-place tabernacles, however, were more crowded, and where people did not engage in worship of the Living God they not unfrequently bowed the knee to old Neptune on the foaming beach, and had their hair decked with his salty anointment. Most of the leading pastors of New York congregations have abandoned their flocks for a while, and have gone no one knows where to seek seclusion and to disport themselves unobserved, far from the critical eyes of parishioners, and they must enjoy, indeed, a grateful relief. Yet we are able to give this morning reports of a number of intelligent and interesting discourses, which it is thought are very well worth perusal.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. William Ormiston on the Transfiguration of Jesus and the Truths That It Illustrated.

The Rev. Dr. William Ormiston preached yesterday morning from the text, "This is my beloved Son, hear ye Him." After an extended explanation of the context and the circumstances attending the appearance of the Son of God to Moses and Elias, the speaker said that on that occasion Jusus was seen just as He now is. The three held converse, and the theme was a mighty one. All the prophecies had spoken of one who was to come as the Saviour of the world. The subject of the conversation between the Lord, Elias and Moses was

THE CROSS.

Leave out the cross, and what is the Bible? What is the gospel? Cease to speak of Jesus, His life and His death, and we might as well suspend our efforts for salvation. Jesus on the mount, in the pulpit—Jesus everywhere. It must have, indeed, been a moment of awe when the voice was heard to say, "This is my well beloved Son." Jesus' promises to us are without limit. He says to us, "As the Father loved me so I have loved you." His love for us grows none the less when we are in suffering or trouble. When Jesus saw men overwhelmed with trouble or in bodily pain He made each instance a special object of His pity. The trembling disciples in the boat were quieted by His words from the same reason. The Voice that spoke at the Transfiguration was one of duty, for we have the admonition to "hear Him." The disciple of Christ who to-day labors for the salvation of souls cannot set himself up as an example to be followed. He can only say, "With God's help I will do this or that." The Son of Man was alone the truth which He taught. There are men

SKILLED IN SCIENCE

who are not good men. Science will never open the gates to the beauties of the future state. All the knowledge of the world will not teach us how to serve God. We must come to Him in our humility and in our simple manhood and ask Him to help us. We know far too little of the motives of God to fully estimate the purport of the Transfiguration. Jesus had gone through a baptism which fitted Him for the trial in the temptation by Satan. Moses is a monument of history and a fitting companion for the Son, if ever humanity were such. Moses once saw the goodness of God pass before him, and Elias had likewise been admitted to a more than human knowledge of

THE MYSTERIES OF GOD.

In this also the existence of the Father is brought home clearly to us. Our fathers and mothers are gone, but their personality is clear to us. So in this great scene the Father is made prominent through the Son. A Saviour unites heaven and earth, angels and saints. Think very much of this all who are within the sound of my voice and pray much about it. It gives such a refreshing consolation to the soul. If we forget all that is about the base of the mount we shall be all the richer when we come down.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.

Sermon by Professor Barbour, of Bangor, Me.—The Gentle Rain Upon the Soul—Christ's Blessing Typified—The Christian's Succor in Time of Need.

During the absence of the Rev. Dr. Taylor in the country Professor William M. Barbour, of Bangor, Me., was invited to fill his pulpit at the Broadway Tabernacle. Yesterday was Professor Barbour's first appearance in a New York pulpit. After the usual ceremonies he took his text from the seventy-second Psalm, sixth verse, where David says, "He comes like rain on the new-mown grass."

GOD'S MERCY LIKE RAIN.

"By its title," said Professor Barbour, "the seventy-second Psalm is a psalm of or for Solomon. It can only be so, as it looks towards David's greater son. The psalm bears internal evidence of this. 'He' to whom reference is made shall have dominion from sea to sea, from the river to the ends of the earth. All nations shall serve Him. His name shall endure forever. His name shall be continued as long as the sun and moon shall be blessed in Him. The beauty of this prophecy is frequently missed by the casual reader. Some do not see any blessing in the rain that falls upon mown grass, and this because their attention is [illegible] to the grass which lies cut. But the thought [illegible] in some of His offices the Messiah shall [illegible] like rain. Christ shall come with influences [illegible] an Autumn rain on the field, as showers that [illegible] ter the earth in the heat of an Oriental reaping [illegible]. This simile beautifully exemplifies

CHRIST'S ACTION TOWARDS SUFFERING SOULS,

[illegible] we can find words of encouragement in the application of this metaphor.

First—The Saviour's blessing always comes to those who need it most, and we have it exemplified to us that, just like the mown grass, which without refreshing rain dries up like stubble and becomes white and dies away, exposed as it is in its bareness to the heat of the [illegible] sorbing sun, so the soul, always open to the [illegible] of temptation and spiritual want, finds that [illegible] like a gentle rain upon the grass, comes [illegible] to heal up the sores of the soul and refresh [illegible] ctify by His influence. He is the consola[illegible] of afflicted souls. The sorrowful are full of troubles.

[illegible] GRIEF HAS A WEAKENING INFLUENCE

[illegible] hopeful and courageous faculties of [illegible]. But in all this Christ moves to bless. [illegible] and weak He knows the soul to be. [illegible] eral names which Christ is given in the [illegible] uch as Bread of Life, and many others, [illegible] at He always moves to bless. His prom[illegible] full of future advents. He constantly reit[illegible] that in Him is faith, in Him is hope, in Him [illegible] in Him is salvation, and we are bound to [illegible] that it is His influence which, like the gen[illegible] of heaven, soothes us in our affliction.

[illegible] *d*—When Christ moves to bless He comes [illegible] that time when there is no assistance to be hoped for from others. Here is again illustrated what I said before, that the shorn grass can only be revived by one thing—refreshing showers; and

THE PARCHED SOUL

can only be relieved by the gentle influence of the Saviour. And here we enter upon a chapter of coincidences. The sun which has been a blessing in prosperity is now turned against the shorn grass. Autumn rain comes gently, and does much more by this very gentleness than a powerful rain, which would be drunk up speedily and leave no traces of itself upon the earth. So it is that Christ comes. The power of gentleness, says Henri Martin, is irresistible. With the Saviour holiness is the chief end, for it is always dwelt upon that He comes to rescue us from sin."

DAVID'S SONG NOT IN VAIN.

In conclusion Professor Barbour said:—"How many of us can testify that this inspired ode has not come chiming down the ages in vain? How many can sing it, down to the generations that follow? 'He comes like rain on the mown grass.' That we know, for so has He come to us in the hour of our helpless, hopeless, levelling affliction, and we have arisen under His influence refreshed."

ST. STEPHEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn—Self-Denial and Charity—The Duties of the Rich.

The majority of the faithful who are accustomed to worship in St. Stephen's do not permit the thermometer to get the better of their devotion, but assemble in large numbers at the high mass every Sunday morning. And their pastor, the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, is evidently of opinion that even during the heated term the devil does not take a vacation, but, true to his diabolical mission, daily wanders about "seeking whom he may devour." At the high mass yesterday morning, although the spacious edifice was not thronged, there was a numerous congregation present. The Rev. Father Power sung the mass.

After the first gospel the Rev. Dr. McGlynn ascended the pulpit and preached an excellent sermon on the use we should make of riches. Having read the gospel, Luke xvi., 1-9, and the Epistle to the Romans, viii., 12-17, he said:—It seems to me that we may profitably invite the lesson inculcated in the parable of the unjust steward and the consoling doctrine taught by St. Paul. In the gospel we are told of

THE WORLDLY PRUDENCE

of the unjust steward, who is commended by his lord for the selfish wisdom by which he made friends, who might receive him in his hour of need. And our Saviour adds, "Make to yourselves friends of the mammon of iniquity, that when you shall fail they may receive you into everlasting dwellings." We should profit by this lesson and convert what might be a source of ruin into a source of salvation; what might be a curse into a blessing. He tells us "to make friends of the mammon of iniquity;" that is, to spend our wealth even lavishly on the poor and the needy, by helping their poverty and relieving their wants, and they in return will receive us "into everlasting dwellings." The life of Christ, who had not a place whereon to lay His head, shows the emptiness and baseness of riches, of power and of dignities. Still these base things, because of the value set on them in this world, can be made the occasions of

THE MOST HEROIC EFFORT,

the most sublime sacrifice. If we convert them to good, charitable uses He promises in exchange His blessing, His graces, by which we will be received into the everlasting dwellings of His heavenly Father. There is another reason in the divine philosophy why we should deprive ourselves of these earthly things in order to help our needy brethren. Since Adam's fall power, riches, honors, all that worldlings prize and to which our hearts cling, have become dangerous to our spiritual welfare. The devil works through them. They are avenues by which he assails our immortal souls. We should guard these entrances. We should watch and pray against the enemy within and the enemies without. Our best weapon will be found in

THE PHILOSOPHY OF SELF-DENIAL

taught in the gospel and more explicitly inculcated in the epistle. Pagan philosophers had no such lesson; it belongs only to Christian teaching. We are called to something better than the children of the world. "We are debtors, not to the flesh to live according to the flesh, for if you live according to the flesh you shall die; but if by the spirit you mortify the deeds of the flesh you shall live." The Apostle tells us that we are the sons of adoption, heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ. We are, therefore, called to a better knowledge. We must not act like those who are not the sons of God. We should have engraven on our hearts the charter of emancipation by which Christ has freed us from bondage and which entitles us to call God "Abba" (Father). If, then, we really believe Christ the incarnate wisdom of God, whose entire life was spent in poverty and suffering; if we believe the good sense of the saints, who looked on it as the height of folly to value the things of this world, we will estimate riches at their proper value, as a means by which we can make friends who will welcome us "into everlasting dwellings." Let us learn, once for all, that it is only by depriving ourselves of our superabundance to help Christian charity that we can secure these friends. We must even deny ourselves in all things that we may become conformable to the Divine Exemplar on the Mount. If we are fully awake to the nothingness of all things earthly

LET US NOT ACT LIKE CHILDREN

picking shells on the seashore, heedless of the voice of the mighty ocean. Let us enter on the road of suffering and self-denial, the truly royal road trod by the King of Kings; the road from the Last Supper to the garden of sorrows, to the pretorian court, through the streets of Jerusalem to Calvary. It is only by being crucified with Christ that we can hope to ascend with Him. Let those who have earthly distinction, who are eminent for their talents or their knowledge, or their riches, or their honors beware lest the lowly, the stupid, the ignorant, the poor, the despised may rise up in judgment against them and demand their condemnation from the hands of a just Judge on the day of final reckoning. It is most frequently the case that the poor and illiterate are the most patient scholars in the school of Christ, the school of suffering and affliction. Make friends, then, of the mammon of iniquity. Give to the poor, help the needy, comfort the stricken, render all the aid you can to Christian charity and friends will bid you welcome to the everlasting dwellings of the Kingdom of Heaven.

CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND.

The Christian Victory—Our Lessons of Temptation Resisted and Duty Performed—An Education for the Achievement of an Eternal Triumph.

Between the showers yesterday morning a well dressed and attentive congregation listened in the Church of Sea and Land, corner of Henry and Market streets, to a sermon from Mr. Hood, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hopper. His theme was the trials and triumphs of a Christian life, upon a text from the First Epistle of St. John, V., 5—"Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?"

After an allusion to various worldly strifes in which men contend earnestly for victory, the speaker urged upon his hearers that no object was so worthy of their utmost endeavor as to

CONQUER THE TRIALS AND TEMPTATIONS

which strew our pathway in life, and by vanquishing them acquire an education for the triumphal life eternal. No object is so worthy as to overcome the world through faith in the incarnate Son of God, who took our sins, sorrows and sufferings upon Himself, fulfilling every jot and tittle of the law that He might become our Saviour and our example in the pursuit of a godly life. This world has many victories greater and more glorious in the eye of Him who seeth all things than those which win the approbation and applause of men. A poor widow, toiling incessantly and without repining, in one bare room, to feed her flock of half orphan children whose natural supporter has been taken away, may win every day a better victory than that which decides the fate of an army or terminates a campaign. Our Divine Redeemer, in His human estate, triumphed over the temptations of the evil one, as He did also over the weakness of the flesh, over pain and finally over death. So should all Christians have similar triumphs, and in the end a like victory awaits them in the glorious resurrection to the painless and sinless life of heaven. Satan and his ministers of evil constantly lay the snares of gilded temptation in the path of the seeker after a nobler manhood in Jesus Christ. Often sin wears a mask, passing itself off for virtue, or, at worst, innocent pleasure. How glorious the triumph over these disguised solicitations to sin! Every such victory is a step forward towards a perfect Christian character.

TRIUMPHS IN ADVERSITY.

Sorrow brings its own peculiar victories. Trouble is the common heritage of all the sons of Adam. It comes alike to high and low, to rich and poor. None can escape its sting, though each condition has its special pains. We may make our troubles aid us in the development of a perfect Christian manhood if we study the uses of adversity. Sorrows should school us in resignation to the Divine will, to a perfect faith in the wisdom, the kindness and care of Providence. Pain and loss, disappointment and disaster, should bring us to a closer communion with God, a more perfect trust in His love, to a more modest estimate of our own strength and wisdom and more firm reliance on His fatherly care who promises that He will not afflict in vain nor will He disappoint any who put their whole trust in Him. The failure of our plans for earthly success and happiness should teach us that all hope is insecure unless anchored in the sure mercies of God. The path of sorrow, if we read aright the lessons it teaches, should lead us to that blessed land where sorrow is unknown.

THE EDUCATION FOR HEAVEN.

A right and faithful performance of our daily duties is the only means we have to educate us for the enjoyments of heaven and of the spiritual existence beyond the temptations and vicissitudes of this pilgrimage of tears. The Christian, without such education, would remain in the helplessness of infancy. By the experience he gains in the constant conflict with temptation, only, can he attain a Christian manhood, and arrive at a full communion with and trust in the Divine Wisdom. Let us endeavor so to use the lessons of this fleeting and unsatisfactory life that they may prepare us for that blessed immortality to which we are invited. Let our faith in the merits and intercession of the Son of God enable us to overcome the world, that as we suffer here, and resist temptation following His example, we may through His blood inherit the eternal rest which remaineth for those that love and trust in Him.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Mysterious Book of Life—The Revelations and Their Lessons—Sermon by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt.

There was a large congregation at the Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue and Tenth street, yesterday morning. The Rev. Wayland Hoyt preached the sermon. He took his text from the Book of Revelations, v., 7. The Lord stood in His glory, he said, before John, who had received His seven messages for Asia Minor. He saw the twenty-four elders and the glorious rainbow lifted above the throne. In the hand of the Glorious One on the throne was a book, sealed with seven seals. He (the preacher) had no fancy for explaining such transcendent and celestial scenes. Edwin Irving, in London, died of a broken heart because of his many fruitless attempts at explaining these revelations. It was plain that the Lord required a worthy person to open the seals of this holy book. The Lamb opened the book. What was life but a book of mystery, that was sealed with even more than seven seals? There was much trouble; there were hearts

BROKEN WITH HOPES DEFERRED;

there were emptied hearts and emptied hands. What was life to them but a book sealed with mystery? In another point of view, they also found themselves in the Apostle's place. There was no place from which they could come to unclasp the book.

Had they not shed tears of great bitterness? Christ was the being that dried the Apostle's tears. Might their tears be dried away by his revelation of a particular providence. He would not say anything against the magnificent scientific activity of the age. He was not at all afraid of the deductions of Mr. Darwin and Mr. Huxley, who traced the workings of the brain to the heat of the sun. When they had reached the true understanding of the Bible they would find that the voice of nature and the voice of the Scriptures were in perfect harmony. But it was true, nevertheless, that some of the scientists tried to

SHOVE GOD OUT OF HIS OWN WORLD

and to replace Him by the cold clanking of a machine. This was a matter for the soul. He had a sufficient answer to all these doubts, that the revelation of God as given by Christ was never that of a distant, cast-iron cold Deity, but of one that was kind, loving and close to them. A woman laid her faltering finger upon the hem of His garment, yet the Master distinguished her touch from that of all the great throng, and He raised her up. When they flung Him at the cross He did not forget to pray even at that moment for His executioners—"Forgive them, for they know not what they do." Christ came upon this earth to give every erring and loving heart the tender care of the glorious Deity. If they could only be sure that pain was only a way to happiness they would say to themselves that they feared not the changes of this world, but could always place their trust in the Redeemer. Sympathy meant suffering with God. It was written of the Lord that He

SUFFERED WITH ALL HUMAN KIND.

This matter of sympathy was a mighty help. It was a mighty help to know that there was at least one heart suffering with theirs. What a comfort it was to know the wealth of assistance they possessed! How much good they could do with a bright look and a motive of sympathy! If they could not give money they could give at least sympathy. The man who had accumulated wealth was apt to forget the struggles of those who were poor. He had met an English nobleman in Europe who was a true Christian, and told him—"What I have principally to guard against is the feeling of caste which prevails among my own class." Ruskin said—"You must not only give money, but you must also give heart." There was not a throb of pain that did not thrill the heart of the Deity. They had a Redeemer who had been tempted just as they had been tempted. It was just as difficult for the Saviour

TO FACE THE CROSS

as it was for them to face the greatest crisis of physical suffering. And now He reigned all over the world, and He forgot not the sufferings he had once undergone. It was a troubled heart—that glorious heart upon the universal throne. Their Lord was yet their friend. Great was the mystery of the Divine heart. Their Deity was still their brother and still their friend.

The Lord also dried their tears by the revelation of their ultimate glorious destiny, as exemplified in His own. How beautiful was nature. When He looked upon the more glorious prospect of nature He said to Himself, "This belongs to Me, too." Why? Because it all belonged to the Divine Father, and was he not the Son? The Redeemer's achievement was their own; His heaven was theirs. Their eyes would not always be filled with tears, for there was a place yonder where he would wipe away all tears. Not always this hard battle with sin, for there was a place where there was

NO SIN AND NO SUFFERING.

A little longer and their hearts would beat forever with a love divine, and a joy pure and heavenly would be theirs. In the vision of such brightness their tears must be dried. There was a blessing in all the mystery of this wondrous scroll of life—it was that the Divine heart was still beating for them.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer on the Three Years of Miracles in Palestine.

The Rev. Dr. Ewer preached to a small congregation at the Church of St. Ignatius, on Fortieth street, yesterday. He took his text from the chapter of St. Mark detailing the miraculous feeding of the multitude, and said the entire three years spent by the Saviour in Palestine were full of facts, which were also prophecies. Every miracle there performed was

A TYPE OF SOMETHING IN THE FUTURE.

He opened the eyes of the blind, and how have the eyes of the spiritually blind been open since by His teachings? He made the deaf to hear, and how have the spiritually deaf been brought back to their spiritual hearing? He made the dumb to speak, and with how many tongues are His truths now uttered? The miracle at the marriage feast and the miracle in the wilderness have a parallel meaning, and each refers to that feast of centuries, the blessed sacrament. They are, further, typical of man's physical and spiritual being. His wants are twofold. He requires the bread to strengthen his body, and the wine to exhilarate or refresh his soul—the wine to raise his spirits toward

THE ETHEREAL HEIGHTS

where the blessed Saviour reigns, the bread to give him strong and tireless wings for the flight. Every act of the three years was a hint,

A SUGGESTION OF OTHER GREAT TRUTHS

to be promulgated, incidents to occur. The Saviour was accompanied by multitudes wherever He went—on the banks of the Jordan, in the streets of the metropolis, Jerusalem; by the limpid waters that lapped the shore of Galilee, in the valley, on the high hill top they flocked to see and hear Him. And now on the banks of every river—the Rhine, the Rhone, the Mississippi, the Amazon, the Ganges—within all the great metropolises of the world, by the shores of every ocean, in the deep valleys and on the high hill tops greater multitudes are added to His host. He walked the earth in human body, with His gentle hands doing good, to typify His greater body, Mother Church, with her sacraments and ministers, teaching gentle mercy and doing good deeds. His body was broken upon the cross to typify the

AGONIES AND DIVISIONS

of the greater body of the Church, with Greek broken from Anglican, and both from Rome; her strength wasted in divisions and her force against the hosts of evil weakened. The conversation between the Saviour and the busy Martha and sweet Mary are typical of the ways of the busy Christian, who must look to his worldly house, and the religious follower, who spends his days in holy contemplation. Let us, then, brethren, meditate with care upon these three years in Palestine of prophecy and wonders, packed, as they were, with buds of after-coming flowers.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Gradual Origin of the Early Corruptions of Christianity a Beacon of Warning to Protestant Christians—Corrupt Practices Growing Out of the Natural Expansion of the Affections—The Ambition and Love of Domination of the Clergy—First of a Course of Lectures by Dr. J. Dowling.

The first of a course of some five or six discourses was preached last evening at the South Baptist church, on West Twenty-fifth street, upon "The Gradual Origin of the Early Corruptions of Christianity a Beacon of Warning to Protestant Christians," by the pastor, Dr. J. Dowling, who is the author of a work entitled "History of Romanism." The reverend gentleman announced at the commencement of his discourse that he had initiated this brief course of lectures upon the early corruptions of Christianity in compliance with repeated requests, and, inasmuch, as they were intended for the few stay-at-home hearers, who might feel sufficient interest to attend on these sultry Summer evenings, he should make them suitably brief—not over thirty minutes to each lecture, and not over one hour to the entire services. The Doctor kept his word. The service commenced precisely at eight, and the audience was dismissed at nine.

THE SERMON.

He announced his text from 2 Thessalonians, ii., 7—"For the mystery of iniquity doth already work." He said great errors and corruptions are seldom sudden in their origin and birth. They do not spring up all at once. Many of the most unscriptural doctrines and corrupt practices that have defaced Christianity may be traced back even to the times of the Apostles themselves, and are frequently alluded to, especially by the Apostles Paul and John. Some of them were grafted on notions comparatively innocent, and the originators of which had, probably, no suspicion of the mammoth system of superstition which would grow up from these germs of error. It is truly observed by the author of the "Natural History of Enthusiasm" that each of the great corruptions of later ages took its rise in a manner which, it would be harsh to say, was deserving of strong reprehension. Thus the worship of images, the invocation of saints and the superstition of relics were, at first, only expansions of the natural feelings of veneration and affection cherished towards the memory of those who had suffered and died for the truth. Little did those early Christians who gathered around the graves of their martyred brethren to weep over their mutilated remains, and perhaps to carry away a handful of dust from the earth that covered them, imagine that in these natural acts of affection for the departed they were laying the foundation of that superstructure of error and imposture, reverence for relics and prayers to the saints, which, by almost imperceptible degrees, was raised thereupon. Could they have looked a few centuries into futurity and foreseen the shameless

TRAFFIC IN DEAD MEN'S BONES,

by which a corrupt and venal priesthood would enrich themselves at the expense of their ignorant dupes, these early disciples would have shrunk with just as much pious horror from the prospect as any one of us shrinks from the retrospect of these strong delusions and lying wonders.

Equally gradual and almost imperceptible was the working of that leaven of pride and ambition on the part of the professed ministers of Christianity, which, by this *panlatin* process, little by little destroyed the original independence of the churches, broke down the official equality of the Christian ministry and advanced, step by step, until a presumptuous mortal dared to usurp the very throne of Christ, the only head of His Church, and to proclaim himself as God's vicegerent upon earth. After stating that he should in subsequent lectures dwell in detail upon the instruction and warning furnished us by this gradual process of usurpation the speaker continued:—It is always difficult to trace important error to its source, to uncover the secret and hidden springs whence the bitter fountains of corrupt doctrine or practice have sprung. If we were asked, however, what, in our judgment, was the first step in this progress of error in this onward march to ecclesiastical usurpation and tyranny, we should say it was the indulgence in

A SPIRIT OF AMBITION AND DOMINATION

among the professed ministers of Christianity; the ancient strife renewed which was witnessed and rebuked by Christ himself, even among his own disciples, when He said, "One is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren." This was the spirit which eventually led to the destruction of the official parity of the clergy and to the unscriptural claim of some to be not merely the bishop or overseer of the flock, but to claim to be bishop, or overseer of his brother ministers; *episcopus episcoporum*, a bishop of bishops; *pastor pastorum*, a shepherd of shepherds, and not of the flock. The reverend speaker in concluding briefly mapped out his plan for future lectures of the course, mentioning in addition to this first step in error the destruction of the original independence of the churches and especially in the time of Constantine, the union of the Church with the State, and the claim made in succeeding ages for tradition as of coordinate authority with the written word of God.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Sermon by Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the Purpose and Influence of Thought—The Bishop's Confidence in the Endurability of Religion—The Sanctification of Thought and of the Heart.

Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, preached yesterday in Plymouth church. The threatening aspect of the clouds diminished the attendance in the morning, and there was present scarcely the average vacation congregation. The subject of the Bishop's sermon was "The Power and Influence of Thought." He selected for his text the twenty-third chapter of Proverbs and part of the seventh verse—"For as he thinketh in his heart so is he." In these words the principle stated was that thought was the foundation of character. Jesus was Jesus; Judas was Judas; Peter was Peter, and other men are just what they are on account of their thoughts. There was a kind of thought in which there was no moral character whatever. It is common to all men, and is manifested in the instinct of animals. Such were the habits and instincts of man. Man is the measure of the universe; he is, indeed a microcosm. It is by this principle of thought that man becomes virtuous. The most common manifestations are

A WANT OF THOUGHT

a vapid and empty thought. These were described, somewhat in detail, after which the main purport of of the discourse was reached, by the assertion that "though in the heart and heart in the thought made the man." Religion in the heart made the Christian. Christ was the first who saw this—he first to proclaim it. This was the cardinal truth of the Bible. Are we conscious that our thoughts need rectification? Sin grew from both—from the thought and from the heart. The whole current, then of the being could be changed by this rectification. It was said that the tendency of the age was not in favor of the Christian religion; but he believed that there was more correct Christian thought than there ever was. He believed that the world to-day is better, is animated by higer purposes than it ever was, has more honest, praying hearts than it ever had. He did not share in the prognostication that infidelity would sweeep away the foundations of religion. He believed that religion was too strong to be considerably undermined, and that its foundations go down much lower than any sapper has ever reached. In the relation of thought to

PERSONAL LIFE

how, then, was it with those whom he was addressing? In that inquiry he meant more than the formal application to the close of a sermon. All preaching was simply designed to give momentum, power to that inquiry. God had designed men for mental activity. Were they readers of the Bible, and did they pray for wisdom? Did they carry out Christ's direction, and enter into their closets? One hour's sober, prayerful thought each day would make each man a Christian. Our best friend is with us when we are alone. The design of Christ and His teaching was to make this earth an antechamber to heaven. The language of the Saviour is—"Son or daughter, give me thy heart."

SERVICES AT LONG BRANCH.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"Forgiveness of Sins and God's Atoning Grace"—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Brown.

LONG BRANCH, July 27, 1873.

A threatening thunder shower, and which threat was carried out with enlivening earnestness, kept most of our watering place fashionables this morning away from church. The result was a very slim attendance at our church edifices. Even President Grant seems to have been infected with the general fear of getting wet, for he was not to be seen in his accustomed pew at the Centenary Methodist church in the village. But few were present, and the services, such as they were, seemed rather like camp meeting exercises than the customary stated Sunday morning services. It is probably a portion of the fruit of the recent Ocean Grove camp meeting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Brown, the pastor. He took for his text I. John, i., 9—"If we confess our sins He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." He took it for granted, he began, that

SINNERS IN THEIR SOBER MOMENTS

would like to be converted. On the part of Christians the desire is, in their sober moments, to attain a higher plane of Christian life. If either took the first step they were more sure of attaining the desired result. The first step was confession. There is only one kind of confession that is salutary. There is a disposition to hide one's faults. They will confess generally, but will not come down to particulars. Many would rather cut off their right arm than tell their neighbors the secrets of their hearts and lives. Pharaoh confessed his sins when the thunders of God's wrath were visited upon him. When the storms passed away he was as hardened, as defiant as ever. Judas threw down the blood money. The prodigal son confessed to his father. His confession was genuine. There was no palliation for his sins, and his father forgave him. If they would come in the same spirit to God He would forgive them. It was true no one was converted except through the atonement, yet a confession was necessary as preliminary to pardon. Confession of sins was made one of the conditions of God's forgiveness. They must come in God's appointed way. The pardoning power rested with God alone. There was

ONLY ONE MEDIATOR

between God and man, and this was Jesus Christ. No pope or priest could forgive sins. A boy feeling anguish on account of his sins asked his father who forgave his sins. "The priest," answered the father. "But who forgives the priest?" pursued the son. "The bishop." "Who forgives the bishop?" "The archbishop." "Who forgives the archbishop?" "A cardinal." "Who forgives the cardinal?" "The Pope." "Who forgives the Pope?" "The Lord Jesus Christ." "Well, I will go," said the son, "to the Lord Jesus Christ." That son was right. He went to the fountain head of the great pardoning power. The whole thing was clear and exact. God intended that they should be pardoned and free from sin. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanses from all sin, from all unrighteousness. It was certainly a mystery how Christ's blood, shed eighteen hundred years ago, could cleanse men of their sins to-day. It was not for them to try and solve this mystery. They knew the great fact and that should be enough. To

THE NEWLY CONVERTED

who had experienced the benefits of a sweet pardon he would say keep up the standard and try and continue the enjoyment of this sweetness. When Christ went to heal a blind man He touched the man's eyes and asked him if he could see. "I see men as trees walking." Another touch and the man's sight was wholly restored. So many of them needed one more Divine touch. God was able to save to the uttermost. Now was the time to accept this saving grace. Men who do not attend to their business at the proper time become bankrupt. They should go to God now—go this very hour. This might be the last day of their lives. He wanted to sing a hymn and they might join in the chorus. Putting the suggestion into effect, he proceeded to sing a hymn, and the congregation joined heartily in the chorus:—

> Whiter than snow; yes, whiter than snow;
> Now wash me and I shall be whiter than snow.

This closed the sermon by Rev. Mr. Brown, but the train of thought and argument was taken up by Rev. Mr. Monell, who also occupied the pulpit. God was indescribably good for providing for them such a way of salvation. He joined in the urgent entreaties to come to God now, to prepare themselves to become the occupants of heaven. Heaven was a good place and they ought all to be there.

Singing another hymn, another prayer, and then, with singing the Doxology and the benediction, the services closed.

THE LONG ISLAND FIRES.

The Showers Extinguishing the Flames—Incidents and Losses.

On Saturday night rain commenced falling over the region at the east end of Long Island for several days previously devastated by the forest fires, and showers have since succeeded at intervals. As the fires had previously been mostly subdued, through the long continued and strenuous exertions of the inhabitants, it is now hoped that all danger from the further spread of the flames is past, although it is probable that the fire will smoulder in the swampy places for some time to come and will not be entirely extinguished before the coming of the Fal rains. The theory of the scientists that a long continued drought in any locality can be terminated by building great fires, which will produce large volumes of smoke, appears in this case to be entirely supported; for the great fires which have been promoted by the drought which had previously almost burned up the crops of the east end of the island are speedily followed by a widespread and copious rainfall.

There are various theories to account for the origin of the fire which did so much damage in the vicinity of Patchogue; but they are not of so much consequence as the inconvenience and actual suffering which it has entailed. It appears to have first started near the Oakdale station, on the South Side Railroad; to have burned northerly until it reached the track of the Long Island road near Lakeland, and then to have taken a southeasterly course towards Patchogue, where its progress was finally stayed, as before described. It is estimated that this fire must have burned over an area of from thirty to fifty miles, where now nothing is to be seen but a seared and blackened country. The settlers in the region traversed by the flames were small German farmers, who have generally lost all their possessions, including their live stock. At Sandy Hollow, about three miles northwest of Patchogue, was a neat farmhouse, with outbuildings, belonging to a German family, who lost everything. Five miles further on, in the same direction, at the corner of Ocean avenue and a road leading to Sayville, a handsome property belonging to a Mr. Cabble was burned. Southeasterly from Bohemianville, which was entirely destroyed, on Broadway avenue, between Holbrook station and Patchogue, four farmhouses with their outbuildings were destroyed, the owners being Messrs. Leroux, Jobs, Masseler and Bealers. At Edenvale, about three miles west of Patchogue, the first building burned was the house of Mr. W. J. Spence. Next followed a large house owned by a Mr. Pierce, of Brooklyn, and valued at from three thousand dollars to four thousand dollars. The house of Mary Conness, living alone in the woods, was also destroyed. There appears to be some doubt about the correctness of the report that three children had been burned to death at Bohemianville, but the narrow escapes were quite numerous, both of children and adults. An approximation of the damage to improved property in this vicinity shows the following figures:—At Edenvale, $4,000; at Bohemianville, $3,000; on Broadway avenue, $4,000. The losses in burned crops and woodlands cannot yet be properly estimated, and they fall principally upon people who can ill afford them. At the west end of Patchogue Mr. Charles Price lost a valuable piece of timber. The place just purchased by ex-Congressman Roosevelt, near Sayville, barely escaped destruction.

On the line of the Long Island Railroad, below Holbrook station, John Geroe lost his house and barn, with all his furniture and farming implements, amounting to about $3,000. Mr. Headley, near by, saved his house, but lost all his crops and farming implements. The entire settlement of Holbrook only escaped destruction by a fortunate shift of the wind, the people having their effects packed ready for flying. Mrs. Cornish's house, at Waverley station, was burned, and the railroad depot was on fire several times, but was finally saved. North of the railroad, in the direction of Lake Ronkonkoma, the damage was but slight, the fire having been got under control early on Saturday. There were many rumors of heavy losses of stock, and even of human life, but they could not be traced to any reliable source, and probably had no foundation. In this neighborhood, as well as in the vicinity of Patchogue, the fires were entirely under control on Saturday, and the rains that have since occurred have doubtless served to render assurance doubly sure. Some time must elapse before the actual damage to even improved property can be ascertained.

BUFFALO PARK ENTRIES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26, 1873.

A large crowd assembled at the Tift House to-night, to witness the opening of the entries for the August races at Buffalo Park for premiums amounting to $70,000. Sixty-nine entries were made, and a number notified by telegraph that they had forwarded their entries by mail, which cannot reach here before to-morrow or Monday. The following is the list so far as called:—

FIRST DAY.

No. 1—Purse of $4,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:34. J. M. & H. Nye's (Flint, Mich.) c. s. Membrino Gift, J. J. Bowen's (Medford, Mass.) b. m. Kate Gilbert, A. Paterson's (New York) br. s. Manhattan, B. Mace's (New York) r. g. Walter, D. Mace's (New York) c. s. Fearnaught, Jr., B. Daley's (New York) blk. g. Arthur, D. P. Far's (New York) b. g. Barney Kelly, Thomas Brown's (St. Catharines, Ont.) s. s. Caledonia Chief, John W. Wright's (Rochester) c. s. Planter, C. Leggett's (Springfield, Ohio) b. s. Mambrino Star.

No. 2—Purse of $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:27. John KcKee's (of Sharon, Pa.) b. g. Brother Jonathan, J. J. Bowen's (of Medford, Mass.) b. g. Comee, S. Mace's (of New York) blk. m. Blanche, M. Roden's (of New York) b. g. Castle Boy, F. Van Ness' (of Rochester, N. Y.) b. g. St. James, John Paris' (of Providence, R. I.) b. s. Parkes' Abdallah, John E. Turner's (of Philadelphia) b. m. Nellie, formerly Dauntless; Adam Goldsmith's (of Blooming Grove) b. g. Gloster; Alexander Lewis' (of Erie, Pa.) b. g. J. G. Brown; C. S. Green's (of Utica, N. Y.) c. m. Lucille Gold Dust; Thomas F. Oliver's (of Cincinnati, Ohio) c. g. Thomas L. Young.

No. 3, for four-year-olds, was not called. It will be filled by mail.

SECOND DAY.

No. 4—Purse of $20,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:21. J. J. Bowen's (of Medford, Mass.) blk. g. Camors, B. Mace's (of New York) b. g. Sensation, D. Mace's (of New York) c. g. Judge Fullerton, Alden Goldsmith's (of Bloomington) b. g. Gloster, C. S. Green's (of Utica, N. Y.) c. s. Lucille Gold Dust, A. E. Brown's (of Buffalo) b. g. Derby, John W. Irving's (of New York) b. g. Jim Irving.

No. 5—Purse $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:45. J. W. Myers' (Toledo) br. g. Vanity Fair, George M. Ferguson's (New York) b. m. Miss Miller, B. Mace's (New York) r. g. Walter, P. Daley's (New York) blk. g. Arthur, L. Benham's (Buffalo) s. Royal George, Jr., John W. Wright's (Rochester) c. g. Planden, C. R. Kimble's (Buffalo) b. g. Archie, John S. Stephenson's (Buffalo) b. s. Willie Golddust.

THIRD DAY.

No. 6—Purse of $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:24. J. J. Bowen's (Medford, Mass.) s. s. Ben Flagler, George M. Ferguson's (New York) w. g. Crown Prince, D. Mace's (New York) c. g. Major Allen, Budd Doble's (Philadelphia) b. g. Hotspur, Alden Goldsmith's (Blooming Grove) b. g. Gloster, W. H. Crawford's (Titusville) b. g. John W. Conway, Alexander Lewis' (Erie, Pa.) br. g. J. G. Brown.

No. 7—Purse $10,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30. John S. McKee's (Sharon, Pa.), b. g. Brother Jonathan, formerly Advance; J. M. French's (Detroit) br. m. Cosette, George M. Ferguson's (New York) b. m. Lady Banker, A. Patterson's br. s. Manhattan, B. Mace's (New York) b. s. Redwing, M. Roden's (New York) b. g. Castle Boy, F. Van Ness' (Rochester) b. g. St. James, J. K. Leavitt's (Philadelphia) s. g. Star of Philadelphia, W. H. Crawford's (Titusville) b. m. Amar Collins, Dan Mace's (New York) g. s. Plato.

FOURTH DAY.

No. 8—Purse $1,500, for five-year olds and under. A. C. Wallace's (Manchester, N. H.) b. s. Nel Wallace, S. P. Dorsey's (Louisville, Ky.) c. s. Emerson Golddust.

No. 9—Purse $7,500, free to all. John W. Irving's (New York) b. g. Jim Irving, D. Pfifer's (New York) b. m. American Girl, Budd Doble's (Philadelphia) b. m. Goldsmith Maid, O. A. Hickok's (Trenton, N. J.) b. m. Lucy, Dan Mace's (New York) Judge Fullerton.

No. 10—Purse $4,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:10. J. W. Myers' (Toledo, Ohio) br. s. Vanity Fair, B. Mace's (New York) r. g. Walter, D. Mace's (New York) c. s. Fearnaugh, Jr., P. Daley's (New York) blk. s. Arthur, L. Benham's (Buffalo) r. g. Royal George, Jr., John W. Wright's (Rochester) g. Plander, J. S. Stephenson's (Buffalo) r. s. Willie Golddust, Leggetts (Springfield) b. g. Membrino Star.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

The Patrons of Husbandry in the West.

What the Order Has Accomplished—A Membership of 67,650—Gratifying Results of Buying and Selling on the Co-operative Plan—Two Millions Saved to the Iowa Farmers Since January.

A Des Moines correspondent in Friday's Chicago *Tribune* gives valuable statistics as to the work of the granges. The Order was founded in Washington in 1867, and since then Mr. Wilson, Secretary at Des Moines, reports it has formed a home and habitation in twenty-six States and Territories, and in twenty-one States there are State organizations. The number of granges is roughly estimated at 4,500, with an average membership of 50, making a total membership of 225,000. In Iowa there are 1,750 granges—an increase of over 1,000 since January 1. The average number of members in each grange is put at 50—a low estimate—making a total membership of 87,500, of whom one-fourth are women and young men between eighteen and twenty-one, leaving an adult membership of 67,650, which may be regarded as the political or voting power of the organization in that State alone.

SOCIALLY

the Order has accomplished much good. Heretofore the farmers, especially in the sparsely settled districts, knew little or nothing of each other, seldom came in contact, were without the mental stimulant generated by the friction of mind against mind, and the smaller amenities of life and the social intercourse which make up so much of man's brief career were sadly lacking. The grange brought them together. It was established for their benefit; they gravitated toward it; and soon the cohesive power of mutual kindness, good will and interest bound them together to promote the common welfare.

WORK OF THE AGENT.

The agent receives orders from the grangers for implements, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, pianos—in short, for anything and everything they need, and buys in bulk, the principle being that the more he buys the less he pays. It is just the difference between wholesale and retail. They claim to purchase at about the same price as country dealers, earning the profits absorbed by middlemen, whether dealers or agents. Manufacturers write to Mr. Wilson that their agencies cost them from twenty-five thousand dollars to sixty thousand dollars annually, and they were willing to reduce the price of machines in proportion as they could reduce their agencies by selling directly to granges. In some of the country towns there were too many stores for the population. When the granges began to purchase in large quantities the small dealers were forced out of business. Mr. Wilson said they were non-producers, and eked a bare living out of communities on which they were burdens. The dealers who remained were benefited by increased trade, as the granges made it a rule, as far as consistent with their interest, to encourage home merchants and home manufactures. The agent first goes to the nearest town to see if he can deal there on reasonable terms; if not, he goes to a larger town, until finally he goes to Chicago for all large purchases. In most cases the State agent was entrusted with the larger transactions, as he received orders for the same kind of goods from all the granges and bought at wholesale. At the outset, wholesale dealers and manufacturers in Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis

REFUSED TO SELL

at wholesale rates to the granges on the ground that it would ruin their country customers; but eventually they dismounted from their high horses and are now very willing to solicit orders and offer special inducements to granges. There are agents of the Order in Chicago looking after its interests and watching the markets. They have agents at the stock yards; "and, by the way," observed Mr. Wilson, "the rates charged at these same stock yards are exorbitant and oppressive on the producer. It is a close corporation—a monopoly."

THE PERCENTAGE SAVED

by the granges by purchasing through their agents may be judged from the following figures, which are official:—

SEWING MACHINES.

No. 5, regular price $50, is offered granges for..$30
No. 6, regular price $55, is offered granges for.. 33
No. 7, regular price $60, is offered granges for.. 33
No. 8, regular price $65, is offered granges for.. 30

These are the rates for one machine; the name of the manufacturers I am prohibited from publishing. Following are the rates for another machine:—

Price $65 is offered granges for....................$39 00
Price $70 is offered granges for.................... 42 00
Price $73 is offered granges for.................... 43 80
Price $83 is offered granges for.................... 49 80
Price $95 is offered granges for.................... 57 00

Corresponding reductions are made in higher-priced machines.

ORGANS.

A certain organ manufactory offers to furnish instruments to granges at the following rates:—

No. 20, grange price $135, retail price..........$175
No. 9, grange price $155, retail price.......... 210
No. 40, grange price $168, retail price.......... 225
No. 25, grange price $190, retail price.......... 250
Grand church organ, grange price $300, retail price.......... 400

SCALES.

An agent for a certain scale company offers to furnish stock scales at a discount of 50 per cent, as follows:—

Four-ton scale, with beam box..........$80
Four-ton scale, without beam box.......... 72

The portable or smaller scales are offered at a discount of 33⅓ per cent. Two other scale manufactories offer a discount of 25 per cent:—

VARIOUS IMPLEMENTS.

An Illinois manufactory sends the following price list, with inducements for cash:—

PRICE LIST.

Wagons..........$100
Warehouse sheller No. 1, with fan and screen.. 225
Senior farm sheller, with eight-foot elevator... 200
Junior farm sheller, with eight-foot elevator... 185
Six-horse power.......... 150
Eight-horse power.......... 165
Jack.......... 25
Combined walking and riding cultivator, "The Farmer's Friend".......... 45
Sulky hay rake.......... 45
Walking cultivator, "The Ottawa".......... 33
Lightning feed grinder.......... 50
Little Giant stalk cutter.......... 40
Scotch harrow.......... 14
Field roller.......... 48
One-handle revolving hay rake.......... 12
Champion hay carrier.......... 14
Horse hay fork.......... 9
Eagle grain separator.......... 30

Sickles and sections for every machine in ordinary use.

DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

On shellers and powers.......... 15 per cent off
On wagons.......... 20 per cent off
On cultivators and hay forks...... 33⅓ per cent off
On all other articles in list.......... 25 per cent off

Another Illinois firm offers to furnish implements in sections of Iowa where they have no agencies as follows:—

We will send you one of our 12-inch gangs for $75; retail price, $95.

A 12-inch gang and cultivator combined, $100; retail price, $125.

A 14-inch gang plough, $80; retail price, $100.

A 14-inch gang and cultivator combined, $105; retail price, $130.

A 14-inch single plough, $50; retail price, $65.

A 14-inch single plough and cultivator combined, $75; retail price, $95.

A 16-inch single plough, with 3-horse hitching arrangement, $55; retail price, $70.

A 16-inch single plough and cultivator combined, $80; retail price, $100.

A sulky corn cultivator, $40; retail price, $55.

A stalk cutter, $45; retail price, $55.

(The above price includes large 15-inch rolling castor, cutter, doubletrees, whiffletrees and neck-yoke and 3-horse hitching arrangement for the gang ploughs; doubletrees and neck-yoke for single plough and cultivator.)

An Iowa manufactory offers to deduct 30 per cent from the retail prices on stirring ploughs, cast steel ploughs, iron land-side centre-moles, iron land-side cast steel moles, double shovels, single shovels, rolling coulters with clasp, and 25 per cent from the retail prices of the following:—Double cultivators, latest style; breaking ploughs of all sizes, rotary harrows and joint harrows.

MOWERS.

An "Agricultural Works" at St. Louis offers to furnish a certain style of mower at the following rates:—

4-foot cut, price, $110; with per cent off, $85.
4½-foot cut, price, $120; with per cent off, $90.

CORN SHELLERS.

A firm offers to sell corn shellers as follows:—

—— —— sheller, retail price, $15; grange price, $10 50.

Double sheller, retail price, $30; grange price, $21.

Double sheller and mower, retail price, $35; grange price, $24 50.

—— patent sheller, retail price, $25; grange price, $17 50.

—— iron sheller, retail price, $15; grange price, $10 50.

ROAD SCRAPERS

are offered by the manufacturers with the following inducements:—

Steel bottom, 34-inch, with chain bail, round or square point, retail price, $13; with per cent off, $9.

Steel bottom, 32-inch, with chain bail, round or square point, retail price, $12 50; with per cent off, $8 75.

Steel bottom, 30-inch, with chain bail, round or square point, retail price, $12; with per cent off, $8 40.

Iron bottom, 34-inch, with chain bail, round or

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

square point, retail price, $12; with per cent off, $8 40.

Iron bottom, 32-inch, with chain ball, round or square point, retail price, $11 50; with per cent off, $8 05.

Iron bottom, 30-inch, with chain ball, round or square point, retail price, $11; with per cent off, $7 70.

Without chain, deduct $1.

FAN-MILLS,

manufactured in Wisconsin, are offered at the following rates:—

No. 1 farm fan mill, 24 inches wide, $30, 30 per cent off.

No. 2 farm fan mill, 22 inches wide, $28, 30 per cent off.

No. 3 farm fan mill, 34 inches wide, $35, 30 per cent off.

These fans are each improved with one wheat-hurdle, one wheat-screen.

BOILERS.

An Illinois boiler builder offers to furnish boilers as follows:—

25-gallon, wood, $28; with per cent off, $21.

25-gallon, coal, $26; with per cent off, $19 50.

50-gallon, coal or wood, $40; with per cent off, $30.

78-gallon, coal or wood, $52; with per cent off, $39.

PLOUGHS.

An Iowa firm sends the following price list of plows:—

No. 1, stirring, plain, $14; with per cent off $11 20.

No. 2, stirring, half steel land plate, $16; with per cent off, $12 80.

No. 3, stirring, full steel land plate, $16; with per cent off, $14 40.

No. 4, stubble, full steel land plate, $19; with per cent off, $15 20.

No. 5, sod, full steel land plate, $20; with per cent off, $16.

No. 6, gurb, full steel land plate, $24; with per cent off, $19 20.

All of the above ploughs are thoroughly hardened, and made of the best refined steel. The price of No. 6 grub-plough includes cutter and fastening.

Two dollars will be added to the above list for double-shinned ploughs of the respective numbers, except Nos. 1 and 2.

A discount of 20 per cent on above to the granges.

Patent cultivators, $35 each; 25 per cent off, $26 25.

CO-OPERATION IN SELLING

has been successful to a limited extent. In the sale of hogs, for instance, the farmers have reaped some advantages. Formerly a semi-middleman scoured the country, and bought a few from one farmer and a few from another, until he collected a drove, when he took them to market, and sold them to the packer at an advance. The farmers now decline to sell to the middleman. The Grange makes up a drove, and they are sold direct,—the profit which the middleman pocketed being divided among the Grangers in proportion to the number of pigs contributed. Sometimes contracts have been made in advance. A prominent packer told Mr. Wilson that it would not work; that, if the farmer was offered a few cents more per hundred, he would ignore the contract made on his behalf by the agent. The packer's prediction was not verified. In all cases, the grangers abided by the contracts, to the great astonishment of the packer, who was pleasantly disappointed, and announced his willingness to deal directly with the grangers. This experience gratified the heads of the order, who were dubious about the experiment. They are now satisfied that the farmers are rapidly acquiring the rudiments of a business education, and that commercial integrity and promptness will soon supersede the loose and thriftless manner in which they have been accustomed to transact their business. Much, they conceive, has yet to be done to bring the system of co-operation to perfection. It will be a matter of time and patience; but, so far, the results are encouraging.

THE AGGREGATE RESULT OF CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Wilson estimates the amount saved to the farmers of Iowa through the instrumentality of the granges, since January, at from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Mr. Whitman regards this estimate as too high, but has not statistics from which to make an exact statement. If it is one-half of that amount, the saving has been enormous. Perhaps $1,000,000 is a fair estimate.

THE RAILROADS

refused to grant special rates on large quantities of freight consigned to the granges, which are not railroad-pets by any means. When application for rates was made to the roads, it was kindly received and partially promised, but the promise was never fulfilled. The railroads backed out, and now decline to grant any favors to the granges, though other large shippers are allowed reductions. This makes the granges wrathy, and does not diminish their enmity to monopolies.

REAL ESTATE.

The Cry Concerning Over Taxation—A Poor Rule That Will Not Work Both Ways—Antediluvian Prices No Criterion for Present Values—The Eastern Boulevard—Sales To Be Held.

Real estate matters for the past week demonstrated nothing beyond the fact that it has been the dullest we have had, thus far, this year. The market has been as flat as the most compressed flounder, and operators, speculators and dealers—only the few who belong to the can't-get-away club, however—have felt not much better. The fiercely hot weather of the past few days was sufficient to suppress any kind of operations in itself, yet the solstice had a most powerful ally in levelling business in the shape of the cry of "Wolf!" raised by our city Solons on the subject of excessive and extortionate taxations in the upper part of the city. Persons well posted on the steady and healthy increase of the values in uptown property looked upon this sensational bugbear *cum grano salis* and made due allowance for "overratings." As long as parties are the fortunate owners of eligible real estate and see a prospect ahead of prices likely to increase they are fearful bulls, and stand ready at any time to "gore" the opposition element into the steady belief of their doctrine. At the same time they are greedy enough to hold on to their possessions at antediluvian prices, on which to pay taxes. But taking into consideration the rapid enhancement of rates, of which the city government officials likewise have cognizance, and, according to Captain Cuttle's advice, "when found make a note on't," the assessments must keep in ratio with improved values. This doctrine, however, is not palatable to these gentlemen, who dispute the idea of being mulcted in larger payments for taxes than their property was valued at before the prices "became elevated." If a lot purchased before the war was worth $5,000 and rated on the tax rolls at $1,500, and the same plot has since attained a value of $20,000 and taxed for $8,000, the owner thereof has no right to complain of overtaxation, but, on the contrary, ought to pay his increased rating cheerfully, as he can well afford it in proportion to the enhancement.

Since the subject of overtaxation in the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards came up in the course of regular business in the Board of Supervisors the wildest excitement has existed among owners of property. Great things have been and are expected of the committee now holding daily session, but so far the developments have not been of any very great moment.

THE EASTERN BOULEVARD,

to run between Eighty-sixth and 116th streets—a measure passed by the last Legislature—is in a fair way of being commenced very soon. Commissioner George M. Van Nort has invited Mr. John Crary, member of Assembly from the Twenty-first district, who was instrumental in having the bill passed, and a number of prominent Harlem taxpayers and property owners to meet and consult with him in regard, to the route to be laid out. This new boulevard must necessarily be of great benefit to east side property, as it opens up a continuous drive to the Harlem River.

SUBURBAN SALES

during the past week have been as dull as those in the city.

At private sale we have received the report that R. V. Harnett has sold for ex-Sheriff John Kelly his seaside villa, at Far Rockaway, to C. Horgan, for $7,500.

H. R. Drew & Co. report having sold the dwelling house No. 11 East Forty-first street, 22x55x100, for $38,500 cash.

Sales to be Held this Week.

BY A. H. MULLER AND SON—MONDAY, JULY 28.

(Supreme Court—Richard B. Tunstall, referee.)

H. and l., n. e. cor. 2d av. and 11th st., 25.9x100.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO., TUESDAY, JULY 29.

(Under direction of John N. Lewis, referee).

5 s. b. s. h. 1,376 3d av., 25.6x70x100; also, the remainder of the property, consisting of 83 acres of land, at Plainfield, N. J., formerly owned by John W. Norton, the defaulting superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office—under direction of General P. H. Jones, late Post Master.

BY JAMES M. MILLER—WEDNESDAY, July 30.

(Under the direction of Randolph B. Martine, referee.)

1 lot of land w. s. of 1st av., 25.11 ft. n. of 109th st., 25x75.

(Under the direction of H. W. Eastman, referee.)

1 lot of land w. s. of 1st av., 50.11 ft. n. of 109th st., 25x75.

(Under the direction of George L. Ingraham, referee.)

1 lot of land w. s. of 1st av., 75.11 ft. n. of 109th st., 25x75.

(Under the direction of Richard C. Beamish, referee.)

No. 735 Lexington av., 3 story high stoop, b. s. house, 20x95.

FRIDAY—AUGUST 1.

(Under the direction of Adrian H. Joline, referee.)

H. and l. s. s. of 43d st., 159 ft. e. of Madison av., 23x101.10x5,7x100.5.

(Under the direction of George A. Halsey, referee.)

39 East 18th st., house and 4 lots, 81.9 ft. front, 75 ft. rear, 92 ft. e. s. and 95.7 w. s.

SATURDAY—AUGUST 2.

(Under the direction of Charles A. Jackson, referee.)

H. and l. s. s. of 33d st., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 17.6x42.

(Under the direction of Henry A. Bogert, referee.)

3 lots of land w. s. of 3d av., 50.5 ft. n. of 107th st., 76.5x100.

DROWNED.

The remains of an unknown woman, about sixty years of age and apparently of German birth, were found floating in the dock foot of Third street, East River. The body was sent to the Morgue, where an inquest will be held by Coroner Kessler.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

The Firm and Conservative Tone of the Stock Market.

Artificial Prices and the Cause.

BETTER TIMES PREDICTED.

Capital Creeping Into New Grooves—The Value of Railroad Securities.

THE LESSONS OF THE HOUR.

Are the Banks Speculating in Gold?—Have They a Legal Right to Do So?

WHAT MAY OCCUR.

The Money and Gold Markets During the Week.

REVIEW OF PRICES.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, July 27, 1873.

A prominent feature of Wall street during the past week was the generally firm tone manifested in the stock market, and the steady maintenance of prices at figures much beyond the calculation of those who predicted only a short and sharp summer campaign. Nevertheless, it may be said of the market that it has been eminently conservative—perhaps more so than for years past—with fewer exhibitions of those sudden "twists," "squeezes" and small "corners" which have heretofore so frequently disturbed a healthy equilibrium. It may also be added that there has been an exhibition of no little artificiality in prices—a fact pre-eminently due to the absence of

SUFFICIENT OUTSIDE CAPITAL

to sustain the market on its own merits, thus forcing brokers themselves to become the principals in many transactions in which they have been in the habit of acting simply as agents. The volume of orders has undoubtedly been large, especially during the past fortnight, but it by no means favorably compares with that of preceding seasons. Evidence of this statement was furnished during the brief "flurry" in Erie, when, the attention of the Board being distracted, dealings in other stocks were almost entirely suspended. There is a strong intuitive and, of course, inexplicable feeling that the coming week will witness a change in this condition of affairs, and it seems to be based upon the hopeful prospect of even

HIGHER PRICES IN CERTAIN STOCKS

than have yet been attained, and the opening of a wider field of speculation than has yet been explored. The strong close of the market yesterday, the sudden advance in Harlem, the weakness of Erie, the chance of a movement in Canton, the firmness of Western Union, Lake Shore and New York Central, the healthy undertone in Northwestern and Wabash, the reaction in Panama and generally along the line, and the known presence in the street of some of the largest and most successful operators—these are signs that are regarded as almost certain

PRECURSORS OF AN ACTIVE SPECULATION

full of promise of the most important results. Outside of stocks, however, capital is gradually creeping into new grooves. We have said that there is a spirit of conservatism at work. Nowhere is it more significantly manifest than in the current of investment steadily flowing in the direction of stable railroad securities. Heretofore government bonds have been the attraction and mortgages on real estate have absorbed millions. Now capital is becoming less fastidious. It is no longer frightened by the temporary "passing" of a dividend. In fact, it has learned the lesson that there is as much delay in the non-payment of interest on landed mortgages as on railroad bonds. A stroke of lightning may occur on a Wall street corner and shock a crowd, but there are millions of other strokes which fall harmless and unseen. So it is with railroad interest. Here and there may have been

DEFAULTS OF PAYMENT,

but as compared with the number and amount of railroad bonds issued in this country during the last twenty years the default amounts to a mere bagatelle. Hence, whenever a railroad has been built where it ought to be built; whenever, being built, it has judiciously expended its earnings for permanent re-equipment or the construction of new lines of feeders, the man of foresight is beginning to accept the promise of a grander future for his wealth and to plant his investments where they will continue during his lifetime and afterwards return certain and uninterrupted profit to his posterity. In certain quarters there has been considerable discussion of late concerning

THE RIGHT OF BANKS

to count gold as a part of their *bona fide* deposits which has only been deposited as security and to earn interest upon the same through loans. These institutions have likewise been the subject of stricture for departing in this respect from a purely "legitimate banking business," although the fact is not disproved that at law they have a right to lend on gold thus hypothecated. This point has been raised because of the seeming strength which the banks have given to

THE GOLD CLIQUE

in advancing currency, less the margins, on the specie bought and deposited by the respective operators. While the subject is one that is seriously disturbing some of the financial thinkers, including a few of the Washington officials interested in keeping from the public the bare condition of our gold market, the startling, salient fact which underlies it all, should command attention and has been unwillingly brought to light by the discussion is that the banks of New York to-day are in such a condition that if the little handful of men who now practically control

THE BULK OF SPECIE

in the metropolis were to enforce their demand upon the banks and abstract their deposits from the same—as it is said has lately been done by a leading operator, who has shipped gold to England for the purchase of Erie—these institutions would in thirty days present a picture of comparative helplessness that would startle the country, force the calling in of loans, create stringency in the money market and knock the bottom out of stocks. Just now, however, it is not probable that such an emergency will occur. There will be

NO IMMEDIATE DRAIN

upon the banks, and as regards their right to earn money in a "legitimate" manner for the benefit of their stockholders all that they have to do is to receive gold on deposit, allow the currency account to be overdrawn and charge interest on the overdrafts. If this plan does not drive a "coach and four through" any law that Congress may make on the subject then the shrewdness of Wall street is "a delusion and a snare."

THE GOLD SPECULATION

was devoid of any special interest. In the early part of the week the price was steady at 116 a 116⅜, but later it declined and showed the other extreme at 115⅝. The dealings were quite active at times, and it is said that outside of speculative purposes considerable purchases were made for permanent holding both by banks and merchants. It is hoped that the discussion which has been elicited by the somewhat doubtful character of the daily reports of the Treasury Department will have the effect of drawing from Secretary Richardson a statement in detail of the actual financial situation, and especially the real, not suppositious, amount of gold on hand outside of the amount represented by the due bills of the Syndicate. The Treasury operations for the week at the New York office included the disbursement of $1,120,416 gold for interest, $111,500 in redemption of five-twenty bonds and the receipt of $2,197,743 for customs. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 gold.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The bank statement this week shows a slight improvement upon its immediate predecessor, there having been a gain in the excess over the legal reserve of $346,325, which, added to the excess last week, makes the present amount $14,620,450. In loans there was a decrease of $489,000; in deposits, a decrease of $1,088,100; in circulation, a decrease of $56,400, and in specie, a decrease of $1,024,300. The only increase of the week has been in legal tenders, which amounts to $1,084,500. The total amount of specie in the State and National banks is $31,249,300. If it be true that gold is a substratum of financial strength, then every dollar subtracted from this sum is part of a debilitating process that is not compensated for even by a corresponding increase in the volume of legal tenders or a reduction of currency liabilities. The percentage of reserve to liabilities is now 30.49, the national banks having 30.95 and the State 27.32. The following is a comparison of the averages of the past two weeks:—

	July 19.	July 26.	Differences.
Loans	$289,878,100	$289,389,100	Dec. $489,000
Specie	32,273,600	31,249,300	Dec. 1,024,300
Circulation	27,281,500	27,225,100	Dec. 56,400
Deposits	240,206,400	239,118,300	Dec. 1,088,100
Legal tenders	48,872,500	49,957,000	Inc. 1,084,500

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:—

	July 19.	July 26.	Differences.
Specie	$32,273,600	$31,249,300	Dec. $1,024,300
Legal tenders	48,872,500	49,957,000	Inc. 1,084,500
Tot. reserve	$81,146,100	$71,206,300	Dec. $60,200
Circulation	27,281,500	27,225,100	Dec. 56,400
Deposits	240,206,400	239,118,300	Dec. 1,088,100
T'l liab't's.	$267,487,900	$266,343,400	Dec. $1,044,500
25 p. c. res'v.	66,871,975	66,585,850	—
Excess over 25 p.c.res'v.	14,274,125	14,620,450	Inc. 346,325

GOVERNMENT BONDS

maintained their usual strength, with but few sales, however, at the Board, owing to the scarcity of supply. The following are the prices:—United States currency sixes, 114⅜ a 114½; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. do. do., coupon, 119⅞ a 120⅛; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 116½ a 117; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 117 a 117⅛; do. do., 1864, do. do., 117½ a 117¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 119 a 119⅛; 1867's, registered, January and July, 116⅜ a 117; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 117⅞ a 118; do. do., 1867, do. do., 118⅞ a 119; do. do., 1868, do. do., 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. ten-forties, coupon, 115⅛ a 115⅜; do. fives of 1881, coupon, 115½ a 115¾.

THE MONEY MARKET

during the week has been steady and unchanged as compared with the rates of its immediate predecessor. The supply has been more than ample, large offerings being made without takers by banking institutions, trust companies and others at prices varying from 3 to 4 per cent. Exceptional business has been done inside and outside these figures. The discount on prime paper maturing before the 1st of January has ranged from 5 to 7 per cent. Gold loans on time are quoted at 1-16 a ⅛ for carrying for thirty days, ⅛ a ¼ for sixty days, ⅝ a ⅞ for ninety days, and 1 a 1⅛ for all the year. Foreign exchange weakened materially from its rates at the beginning of the week, owing to the reduction in the Bank of England rate from 4½ to 4 per cent. It is by no means a certainty that this condition will exist longer than September, owing to the maturity at that time of bills of exchange on London drawn by France in favor of Germany. It is also confidently expected that the drain of gold will be resumed by Germany for coinage purposes.

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

From the official statistics prepared up to the 31st of March, 1873, it appears that our imports for the nine months preceding amounted to $498,790,107, against $477,361,827 in 1872. Our exports for a similar period amounted to $432,642,161 in 1873, against $366,960,362 in 1872. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the imports exceeded the exports (foreign and domestic) by $57,665,681 during the nine months ending March 31, 1873, while for the nine months ending March 31, 1872, the excess of imports over exports amounted to $38,239,961.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The general condition of the market has already been adverted to. The details may be described briefly. The fluctuations of the week have been very considerable. New York Central rose from 103⅞ to 104¾, Harlem from 129 to 134, the advance being based on the expectation of an extra dividend and the report that the company had been offered $3,000,000 for their horse car line. Erie touched 65, but receded to 59¾, with a possibility of yet lower prices when stock ordered from England reaches port. Lake Shore strengthened materially on the announcement of the closing up of the $6,000,000 of funded loan, selling up to 94¼. Wabash vibrated between 71⅜ a 73¼. It is announced that a 4 per cent dividend will be declared in October. Northwestern was in good demand, with active dealings between 68⅞ a 71½. The amount of this stock on the market is only enough to promote healthy speculation. Rock Island improved 1⅛ per cent. Canton promises to become a favorite of the market, inasmuch as the trains of several railroads are now running through the Union Tunnel at Baltimore, with a per capita of 15 cents on each passenger in favor of the company. Michigan Central gained 1½ per cent. St. Paul advanced from 51⅛ to 53⅜, with a subsequent recession to 51⅝. The highest figures of Ohio and Mississippi were 41⅜, but the close was at 39⅞ a 39¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph receded from 41 to 38⅜. Panama strengthened from 115 to 117¾, but afterwards fell off to 115. The movements in Pacific Mail were eccentric, owing to the conflicting reports concerning the condition of the company. The President was authorized by the Board of Direction, at a meeting held during the week, to make arrangements for the issue of bonds to such an amount and on such terms as he may deem most prudent. Should these bonds not find a market when issued it is alleged that the stock will still further depreciate. If, on the other hand, the friends of the company advance the amount of the bonds, they will establish permanent authority for themselves in the management of its affairs, and possess a lien upon the assets that must necessarily be satisfied before the stockholders can come in for any share of possible future profits. The builder of the steamers now on the stocks is understood to have declared, when in the city on Friday last that, with the exception of the Colon and one or two other vessels of the company, the entire fleet is comparatively useless and absolutely unprofitable for the purposes in which it has been employed. What influence the arrangements of the President of the Pacific Mail Company may exercise on the pending speculation remains to be seen; but it is evident that the price is destined to go up or down within a very short period. Western Union Telegraph advanced slowly but steadily from 90¼ to 91⅞, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 100¼ to 101½, with a close at 100⅜ a 100⅞. Union Pacific gained 1⅜ per cent, selling at 29⅜, but reacted to 27⅞ a 28. C., C. and I. C. reached 33½—an improvement of 2¼ per cent, closing, however, at 31⅝ a 32. The following is a table of

CLOSING PRICES—THREE O'CLOCK P. M., SATURDAY.

Western Union	91⅜	a	91½	Pittsburg	88⅞	a	89¼
Del, L & W	100⅜	a	100⅞	Ch & N W	69⅞	a	69¾
Adams Ex	94½	a	95	Ch & N W pref.	83	a	83½
Am Mer Un Ex.	63¼	a	64	N J Cen.	102½	a	103
U S Express	65½	a	67	Rock Island	110½	a	110⅝
Pacific Mail	38⅛	a	38⅜	St Paul	51⅛	a	51⅞
N Y Central	104⅜	a	104½	St Paul pref	73¼	a	74
Erie	59⅝	a	59⅞	Wabash	71½	a	71⅝
Harlem	133½	a	133⅝	Ohio & Miss.	39⅝	a	39¾
Lake Shore	93½	a	93⅞	Han & St Jo.	39	a	39½
Union Pacific	27⅞	a	28	C, C & I C.	31⅝	a	32

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson River stock consolidated	104⅝	104½
Erie	61	59⅝
Lake Shore	93⅞	93⅛
Wabash	71⅞	71½
Northwestern	69⅞	69⅛
Northwestern preferred	83⅛	83⅛
Rock Island	110⅝	110⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	51⅞	51⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73⅜	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	39¾	39⅝
Union Pacific	28	27⅞
C., C. and I. C.	31⅝	31⅝
Western Union	91⅝	91⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅛	37⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Quiet—Flour Dull and Heavy—Wheat Easier—Corn Steady—Oats Firm—Groceries Steady—Pork Firmer—Lard Easier—Petroleum Nominal—Naval Stores Quiet—Whiskey Steady.

SATURDAY, July 26—6 P. M.

Business in general merchandise was emphatically dull during nearly the whole of last week, the excessively hot weather tending to keep away from the city both buyers and sellers, and rendering business almost of secondary importance—personal comfort taking precedence of almost everything else. The markets were accordingly dull, and in many cases irregular, with values generally tending in buyers' favor, or else decidedly lower. There was no extraordinary movement in any department of trade, though in a few commodities a fair trade was consummated, though often times transactions were the direct result of important concessions on the part of sellers. The movement in breadstuffs was slow, but prices experienced few radical changes, though steadily favoring the buyer. The shipping demand was but moderate, and, as a general thing, limits were too low to admit of purchases. Provisions ruled quiet, but generally firmer. Dry goods were dull all through the week, while in hardware and other commodities the movement was fitful. On 'Change, on Saturday, the markets were, as usual, quiet. Flour was dull, and in order to realize to any considerable extent, lower prices would have had to have been accepted. Wheat was firm at the opening, but closed about 1c. lower for Spring. There was but little disposition manifested to operate, even at the decline. Corn was quiet and about steady, although the tendency of the market was in the buyers' favor. Oats were held at the opening of 'Change at advanced prices, but closed quiet and firm at previous figures. Cotton was quiet, and values were to a great extent nominal. In provisions the transactions were moderate, with pork ruling firmer and lard easier, other meats about steady. Groceries were quiet, but the market steady and generally firm for all descriptions. Petroleum remains dull and closed nominally steady. Naval stores were quiet, and the tone of the market rather weak. Whiskey was dull and unchanged.

COTTON.—On the spot was quiet and nominal at former prices. The sales were:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	—	39	39
Consumption	59	415	474
Speculation	313	705	1,018
Total	372	1,159	1,531

—We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict good ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good middling	23	23	23	23

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The market for future deliveries was less active and easier. The sales were:—Last evening after 3 o'clock—July, 100 at 20⅝c., 100 at 20 9-16c.; August, 100 at 19 21-32c., 300 at 19⅝c., 1,200 at 19 11-16c., 200 at 19 21-32c., 500 at 19 11-16c., 100 at 19 23-32c.; September, 800 at 18⅞c.; October, 300 at 17 27-32c., 300 at 17⅞c. Total, 4,000 bales. Sales to-day up to 1 o'clock P. M.—July, 300 at 20⅝c., 200 at 20 11-16c., 100 at 20⅝c.; August, 700 at 19 11-16c., 500 at 19 23-32c., 2,200 at 19 11-16c.; September, 1,200 at 18⅞c. Total, 5,200 bales. Grand total, 10,400 bales.

COFFEE.—The market to-day was quiet for all descriptions, but full former prices were current. We note a sale of 1,382 bags Rio, ex Norah, on private terms. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 18c. a 18½c.; fair cargoes, 18¾c. a 18⅞c.; good cargoes, 19c. a 19¼c.; prime cargoes, 19⅝c. a 19¾c.; extreme range for lots, 17⅞c. a 19⅞c., gold, per lb., 60 a 90 days' credit; Java (government bags), 21c. a 22c.; do. (grass mats), 22c. a 23c.; Singapore, do., 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 19c. a 20c.; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 18½c. a 19½c.; St. Domingo, 17c. a 17½c.; Porto Rico, 19c. a 19⅛c.; Costa Rica, 18½c. a 20c.; Malabar, 18½c. a 19c.; Mexican, 18c. a 19c.; Manila, 18⅞c. a 19c.; Angostura, 18½c. a 18⅞c.; Savanilla, 18½c. a 19½c.; Curacoa, 18⅞c. a 19c., gold, 60 a 90 days' credit.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 4,603 bbls.; wheat, 64,727 bushels; corn, 9,243 do.; corn meal, 915 bbls. and 429 bags; oats, 48,750 bushels. And for the week ending—Flour, 49,173 bbls.; wheat, 650,465 bushels; corn, 720,438 do.; corn meal, 4,530 bbls. and 1,930 bags; oats, 362,268 bushels; rye, 73,800 do. The flour market continued dull and heavy, and on the lower grades prices were easier to sell. The sales, including all kinds, foot up about 8,500 bbls., at prices within the range of the annexed quotations. Corn meal was firm, under a light supply. Sales 500 bbls., at $3 50 for prize medal; $3 10 a $3 35 for Western yellow, and $3 85 a $3 90 for Brandywine. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 00	a	$4 25
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 50
Extra State	6 25	a	6 50
Choice State	6 75	a	7 25
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 50
Extra Western	5 90	a	6 40
Extra Minnesota	6 50	a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25	a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a	7 75
Family	8 00	a	9 00
St. Louis, low extra	6 00	a	7 00
St. Louis, straight extra	7 25	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	8 50	a	9 00
St. Louis, choice family	9 00	a	10 50
California	8 00	a	9 00
Rye flour	4 25	a	5 30
Southern, No. 2	Nominal.		
Southern superfine	Nominal.		
Southern extra	6 75	a	8 50
Southern family	9 00	a	11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 00	a	3 35
Corn meal, Jersey	3 15	a	3 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Baltimore	4 40	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 60	a	3 65
Puncheons	18 00	f. o. b.	

—Wheat—The market was firm at the opening, but subsequently closed dull and about 1c. lower for Spring. The sales (a portion yesterday) foot up 130,000 bushels, at $1 45 last evening and early to-day for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, closing at $1 44; $1 30 a $1 33 for No. 3 Spring, including Chicago screened and blowed at $1 30 a $1 31; $1 35 for Iowa Spring, $1 70 for new amber Maryland, $1 63 for red Western and $1 80 for white do. Corn was dull and easy. The sales were about 100,000 bushels, at 50c. a 51c. for warm, 51c. a 55c. for steamer, 56c. a 58c. for rail, including high mixed, and 68c. a 72c. for Western white. Oats were firm, but only in moderate request. The sales aggregate about 49,000 bushels, at 40c. a 41c. for black, 41c. a 42½c. for mixed, 52c. for State mixed and 45c. a 51c. for white. Barley and rye were inactive and nominal.

FREIGHTS.—In the line of berth freights business continued light, but the market was firm throughout. The chartering demand continued unabated, the inquiry being chiefly for vessels for the petroleum trade. Market strong. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 30,000 bushels of grain at 12½d.; 800 bales of cotton at 5-16d. a ⅜d., 1,000 boxes of cheese at 7s. The charters include:—A British bark hence to the German Baltic, 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum at 9s.; a ship, hence to Cronstadt, 5,400 bbls. of refined petroleum at 8s. 6d.; a British bark, hence to a direct port in the United Kingdom, 2,500 bbls. of naphtha at 8s. 3d.; an American ship, 1,145 tons, hence to Antwerp, general cargo at current rates; an Austrian bark (now at Fall River), hence to Trieste, 500 hhds. of tobacco at 72s. 6d.; a British bark, from Philadelphia to a Continental port, 5,300 bbls. of refined petroleum at various rates according to lay days.

MOLASSES.—The market continued quiet, with prices ruling nominally steady. We quote:—New crop—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 22c.; do., clayed, 27c. a 29c.; do. muscovado, refining, 28c. a 30c.; do., do. grocery, 32c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 60c.; English Islands, 25c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine is dull and easier. Merchantable order quoted at 43½c. Sales 20 bbls. at 43½c. Rosins—The demand for strained is very light at the moment and prices favor the buyer; quoted at $2 95 a $3 05 for common and good. The supply continues light. Sales, a cargo in Wilmington, 4,500 bbls., on private terms, and 1,500 bbls. at $3 10. The fine grades are neglected at the moment.

PETROLEUM.—The market continued dull for all descriptions, but prices were not quotably changed. We quote nominally as follows:—Refined standard white, 17⅛c., spot, and 18c. for future delivery; crude in bulk, 7⅜c., spot, and 7⅝c. a 8c. for the future months; cases, 22⅜c. a 23¼c., the latter price for small lots; naphtha, 9½c. a 10c., for Western and city. Advices from the Creek were of a quiet market, with quotations as follows:—Oil City, $2; Titusville, $197½ a $2; Rouseville and Parker's, $1 80. The Philadelphia market remained dull; refined quoted nominally at 18c. for spot or balance of month. Late last evening 1,000 bbls. of crude in bulk sold in New York for prompt delivery at 7⅜c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Cut meats, 267 packages; lard, 104 bbls. and tierces; and for the week ending—Pork, 8 bbls.; beef, 462 packages; cut meats, 4,141 do.; lard, 1,525 bbls. and tierces and 120 kegs. Mess pork was in fair demand and the market firmer, closing at $17 50 cash, July or August. We heard of sales of 400 bbls. at $17 50 cash; 500 bbls., check Monday, at $17 50; 300 bbls., fresh inspection for navy, at $17 75 cash; 500 bbls. for August at $17 50; 100 bbls. old mess at $16 50, and 25 bbls. prime mess on private terms. Beef continued quiet, with sales only in a jobbing way amounting to about 120 packages, at prices within the range of $9 50 a $10 50 for plain mess bbls., $11 a $13 for extra mess bbls., $19 a $21 for prime mess tierces, and $23 a $25 for India mess tierces. Beef hams remained dull; small unimportant lots were placed at $25 a $31 for Southern and Western. Cut meats were only in moderate request, but prices remained about the same. We heard of sales of 4,000 pickled shoulders at 9c., 10,000 lbs. of do. bellies, 10 lbs. average, at 9⅝c., and 500 smoked shoulders at 10c. Lard—Western was in moderate demand but at easier prices, closing weak at 8⅝c. for July, 8⅝c. a 8 13-16c. for August and 8 15-16c. for September. We heard of sales of 1,250 tierces for August at 8¾c., buyer paying brokerage; 250 do., to arrive in August, at 8⅝c.; 250 do. for September at 8 15-16c., b. p. b.; 250 do. for October at 9 1-16c., b. p. b.; 500 do. for July at 8⅝c., 500 do. for do. at 8 13-16c., 500 do. in Chicago at 7⅝c., cash. City lard sold to the extent of 400 tierces at 8⅜c. Bacon remained dull and nominal. Long clear quoted at 9c., and short do. at 9½c. Dressed hogs were quiet and quoted at 6½c. a 7⅛c. for the range of city.

RICE met with about the usual trade, and prices were steady. We heard of sales of 30 tierces of Carolina at 8¾c. a 9⅛c., and 350 bags of Rangoon at 6⅝c. a 7c.; also 150 bags of Patna at 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was quiet to-day, but prices exhibited no change. The sales were about 150 hogsheads and 500 boxes of centrifugal, at from 9c. a 9⅝c. Refined was unchanged and in moderately fair demand. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7c. a 7⅜c.; fair to good fair, 7⅝c. a 8c.; good to prime, 8⅛c. a 8¼c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; prime to choice, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅝c. a 9⅜c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6⅝c. a 7⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 6½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7⅛c. a 7⅜c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅜c. a 8⅝c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; white, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7c. a 8⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6⅞c. a 8⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅝c. a 7⅞c.

STEARINE was dull and nominal. Prime Western quoted at 9⅛c.

TALLOW was quiet. 50,000 lbs. were placed at 7⅛c. a 8⅛c., according to quality.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 771 bbls., and for the week, 2,643 do. Market dull, but prices unchanged. Sales, 50 bbls., at 95c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 26, 1873.

Cotton weak and quiet; Texas ordinary, 12⅝c.; good ordinary, 14⅝c. a 14⅞c. Net receipts, 226 bales. Sales, 200. Stock, 14,252.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1873.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 18⅜c. Net receipts, 125 bales; gross, 125. Exports coastwise, 3,289. Sales, 300; last evening, 500. Stock, 25,464.

MOBILE, July 26, 1873.

Cotton dull and irregular; middlings, 18⅜c. Net receipts, 171 bales. Sales, 100. Stock, 11,730.

SAVANNAH, July 26, 1873.

Cotton firm; middlings, 18⅜c. Net receipts, 161 bales. Sales, 10. Stock, 2,026, actual count.

CHARLESTON, July 26, 1873.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 19⅛c. a 19½c. Net receipts, 602 bales. Exports coastwise, 250. Sales, 150. Stock, 4,837.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 26, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine dull and declining, at 38c. Rosin dull; no sales reported. Crude turpentine steady, at $2 for hard, $3 20 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar quiet at $3 55.

OSWEGO, July 26, 1873.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for amber Winter; $10 for white Winter; $10 50 for double extra. Wheat quiet; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1 50 a $1 54. Corn dull; sales 3,100 bushels at 52c. a 53c. Corn meal $1 15 for bolted, $1 10 for unbolted per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts $19 a $20; shipstuffs $20 a $21; middlings $21 a $22 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat 7¼c., pease 7c., corn and rye 6⅜c. to New York; lumber $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour to Philadelphia 60c.; to Boston 50c.; to New York 40c., and to Albany 36c. Receipts by lake—16,400 bushels corn, 1,648,000 feet lumber. Shipments by canal—3,100 bushels wheat, 1,200 do. pease, 1,549,000 feet lumber.

BUFFALO, July 26, 1873.

Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; wheat, 116,000 bushels; corn, 213,743 do.; oats, 70,087 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 139,970 bushels; corn, 145,998 do.; oats, 27,967 do.; barley, 1,850 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 12,400 bushels; corn, 56,290 do.; oats, 24,600 do. Canal freights higher—Wheat, 10½c.; corn, 9½c.; oats, 6c. to New York. Flour steady; Western Spring, $6 50 a $7; bakers', $7 a $8; amber Winter, $7 50 a $8 50; white Winter, $9 a $9 75. Wheat dull and dragging; no trade save in small quantities; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 30; white Canada, $1 65 a $1 75; white Michigan, $1 70 a $1 75. Corn dull; sales limited to car lots; sales 5,000 bushels at 45c. Oats quiet; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c. a 75c. Barley malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15 a $1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye malt held at 95c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 26, 1873.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 25 a $1 26; No. 2 do., $1 20¼ cash; $1 20 July; $1 14½ August; No. 3 do., $1 04½ a $1 05; rejected, 90c. a 91c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c., regular, spot; 38c. August, 37⅞c. September; rejected, 33c.; high mixed, 36⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27½c. spot; 26½c. August; rejected, 25c. a 25¼c. Rye dull, drooping and nominal; No. 2, 56c. a 57c. Barley quiet and unchanged; nothing doing in spot sales; September 80c. a 81c. Whiskey in fair demand and advanced to 92c. Pork quiet, but firm, at $15 75 for round lots; $16 for small lots; sales for August, $15 62½ a $15 65. Lard quiet and weak; held at $7 95. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 7½c.; short rib middles, 8⅞c. a 9c.; long ribs, 8½c., all loose, with sales. Bacon steady and unchanged. Freights steady and unchanged. Receipts, 5,000 bbls. flour, 32,000 bushels wheat, 95,000 do. corn, 43,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye, 8,000 do. barley. Shipments, 9,000 bbls. flour, 27,000 bushels wheat, 329,000 do. corn, 98,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. barley.

THE WOOL TRADE.

BOSTON, July 26, 1873.

WOOL.—The receipts of domestic wool have been 12,430 bales, against 6,781 bales for the corresponding week of 1872, and 9,268 bales in 1871. There have been no receipts of foreign wool. The past has been the most active week since January last. Upward of 2,500,000 lbs. of domestic wool have been received, and the sales have been upward of 2,000,000 lbs. As far as our market is concerned stock is not allowed to accumulate to any extent, and the new clip of the West and California continues to be taken by manufacturers about as fast as received. In prices there is no improvement to notice. Some of the best and most responsible manufacturers have been operating during the week, and receivers have been free sellers at last week's prices,—in some instances submitting even to slight concessions, so that high prices in the interior, and favorable advices from abroad, have not as yet had any influence here. The range of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces has been mostly from 45c. to 50c., the latter price for Ohio double extra and above, and, in a few instances, as high as 51c. was obtained for very desirable lots of the same grade. The transactions in California wool have been about 650,000 lbs., prices still running to 35c. for the best grades of Northern. Quotations:—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 46c. a 51c.; Michigan, 45c. a 50c.; Western and New York, 40c. a 50c.; Delaine and Combing, washed 50c. a 57½c.; unwashed Delaine and Combing, 40c. a 42½c.; unwashed fleeces, 29c. a 40c.; Tub, 52c. a 54c.; Spring California, 20c. a 35c.

PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, July 27, 1873.

Print cloths—Sales of the week, 64,000 pieces, generally at 6½c. for extra 6-4s, 6⅜c. for standard, 6c. for regular and 5⅞c. for seconds.

FINANCIAL.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 BROADWAY, Brokers.—Stock and Gold Privileges; Puts and Calls, and double Privileges on all active Stocks and Gold. Explanatory circular mailed to any address.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in New York, Brooklyn and New Jersey. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway, room 10. References—Hon. John J. Cisco, Robert H. Lowry, Esq., Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, 30 WALL STREET NEW YORK, OFFER THE SAME FACILITIES TO DEPOSITORS AS INCORPORATED BANKS, AND ALLOW INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT.

HASKINS & BRAINE, STOCK BROKERS, 11 BROAD street.—Stock and Gold Privileges a specialty. Any one can speculate with small capital and with very little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

HATCH & FOOTE,

BANKERS,

12 Wall street, New York.

We receive deposits payable on demand, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES AND other securities, in large and small amounts, at 35 Liberty street, up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN UPON FIRST MORTGAGE—UPON improved Property in Brooklyn and New York. WARREN S. WILKEY, No. 5 Beekman street, rooms 21 and 22.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Hudson River Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds, Interest seven per cent, January and July. Principal due in 1903. Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $5,000, $10,000 each. Price 105 and accrued interest. For sale by DAVIS & FREEMAN, 53 Exchange place.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New York, July, 1873. The usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent has been declared, payable August 1, 1873. J. DuBOIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND Chenango Railroad Company, Fayetteville, N. Y., July 22, 1873. The Coupons of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad Company, due August 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

WE HAVE FUNDS TO LOAN UPON FIRST CLASS property, Churches and Lots; also for Second and Leasehold Mortgages. SAWARD & LEAVITT, 54 Wall street.

$1,500 WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, WITH GOOD security; if obtained by Wednesday will pay a bonus of $300, with good interest. For particulars address BONUS, Herald office.

$5,000. $7,000, $11,000, $15,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST Mortgage; city or Brooklyn property; any amount for seconds. S. FREIDENRICH & CO., 906 and 908 Third avenue.

$55,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, without bonus, for a term of years, on Real Estate in this city. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 9.

$95,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Second and leasehold Mortgages cashed at once. RICHARD V. HARNETT, 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

$95,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE and on Second Mortgage, New York and Brooklyn; $40,000 for Harlem. W. D. & F. BARTLES, 56 Wall street.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Burglary.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Stephen Byrnes, of 139 West Twenty-fifth street, and Thomas Smith, of 421 West Twenty-sixth, were charged with breaking into the premises of Mary B. Butler, who keeps a laundry at 137 West Twenty-fifth street, and stealing a quantity of gentlemen's underwear valued at $69. The complainant testified that the burglary occurred on Friday night last, and that on previous occasions clothes in considerable quantities had been taken. Officer Mullen, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, arrested the prisoners on suspicion, and on the person of one of them was found a small portion of the stolen property. They were held in the sum of $1,500 each to answer.

Felonious Assault.

Harwood Cherry, of 774 Washington street, and William H. Johnson, of 265 Spring street, who are related to each other, became engaged in an altercation yesterday morning, when Cherry became very much exasperated and drawing a revolver pointed it at the other and fired. Fortunately the shot missed. He was arrested and taken before Justice Ledwith, who committed him in default of $1,500 bail to answer the charge of felonious assault.

Carrying a Slung Shot.

Frank Colby, of 354 West Seventeenth street, pleaded guilty to fighting on the street and to having in his possession a slung shot. He was held to answer at the General Sessions.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Pratt.—Nos. 7, 13, 26, 35, 55, 63, 70, 80, 80½, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 98, 101, 102, 105, 123, 166, 177, 175, 186, 190, 197, 206, 207, 208, 209.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

James Warden, aged twenty-three years, was arraigned before Justice Delmar at the First District Court yesterday morning, on a charge of highway robbery. The complaining witness was James Rogers, of 298 Atlantic street. Rogers was on his way home when the prisoner attacked him, knocked him down and robbed him of his watch and chain. Warden then ran away, but was pursued by his victim and officer Stone, who joined in the chase and overhauled him at the corner of Hoyt and Pacific streets. The stolen property was found in his possession. Justice Delmar committed him for examination. He gave his residence as Fifth avenue, near Third street, and his occupation as that of a laborer.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—On Sunday, July 27, 1873, after a lingering illness, HENRY ADAMS, in his 76th year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 606 Ninth avenue, on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at one o'clock P. M.

BERRIGAN.—On Saturday, July 26, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, JAMES N. BERRIGAN, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 5 Desbrosses street, on Monday, the 28th inst., at one P. M.

BRIEN.—On Sunday, July 27, CARRIE, infant daughter of Timothy and Almira Brien, aged 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Warren place, Charles street, on Monday, at half-past one o'clock.

CAHOONE.—On Sunday, July 27, BENJAMIN J. CAHOONE, Pay Director, United States Navy, after a long illness, aged 76 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONNOLLY.—At Darien, Conn., on Friday, July 25, MARIE ADELIENE, infant daughter of Washington A. and Louise Cottman Connolly, and granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Cottman and the late Charles M. Connolly, aged 1 month.

The funeral will take place on Monday, the 28th instant, at half-past ten o'clock A. M., from No. 7 East Fifty-third street.

COOPER.—On Saturday, July 26, CATHARINE, youngest child of George W. and Sarah Cooper, aged 10 months and 12 days.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 389 East Tenth street.

CORRY.—Suddenly, at Little Neck, L. I., ARTHUR CORRY, in the 66th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

DARLING.—In this city, on Friday, July 25, CASSIUS DARLING, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 38 West Thirty-ninth street, on Monday, July 28, at two o'clock.

DEBEVOISE.—On Saturday, July 26, CATHERINE CORNELL, only daughter of George W. and Kittie P. Debevoise, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 25 West 124th street, on Monday, at three P. M.

DICKERSON.—At Brooklyn, Saturday, July 26, 1873, GEORGE VALENTINE, infant son of Louis H. and Eleanor C. Dickerson, aged 7 months.

Philadelphia and Bucks county papers please copy.

DORLON.—On Sunday, July 27, SIDNEY DORLON.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, July 29, at three P. M., from his late residence, 81 Johnson street, Brooklyn.

DOSCHER.—On Sunday morning, July 27, 1873, ANNA, youngest child of J. N. and C. D. Doscher, aged 1 month and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 197 Sixth street, corner of Fillmore place, Williamsburgh, on Monday, July 28, at two o'clock.

FINCKEN.—On Saturday, July 26, 1873, after a long and severe illness, ELIZA FINCKEN, relict of Herman Fincken, aged 31 years, 5 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 28th inst., at one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 184 Ninth avenue.

GEARY.—At Hong Kong, China, on Thursday, July 24, KATE, wife of H. Seymour Geary, and daughter of William H. and Mary Appleton.

GRANT.—On Sunday, July 27, Mrs. MARGARET GRANT, aged 70 years.

Funeral at two o'clock on Monday, 28th instant, from 2,179 Third avenue, Harlem. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Dublin papers please copy.

GROESBECK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 27, EDWARD C., son of Edward and Julia Groesbeck, aged 1 year, 1 month and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 440 State street, on Tuesday, July 29, at two P. M.

JUNGBLUT.—On Sunday, July 27, FREDIE, son of C. A. and Sophie Jungblut.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 29th inst., from 435 Greenwich street, to Lutheran Cemetery.

KELLY.—On Saturday, July 26, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of James Kelly, late of Manchester, England, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Fifteenth and Meadow streets, Hoboken, at two o'clock, this (Monday) afternoon.

KELLY.—On Sunday, July 27, SARAH FRANCES, daughter of Patrick and Sarah Kelly, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 155 West Forty-sixth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LANE.—Suddenly, on Saturday, July 26, at his residence, 250 Hooper street, Brooklyn, E. D., DENNIS J. LANE, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the friends of his son, Rev. William Lane, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. Anthony's church, Greenpoint, this day (Monday), at half-past ten A. M., where a solemn requiem mass will be chanted for the repose of his soul, from whence the remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

LEE.—On Sunday, July 27, at 506 Hudson street, LILLIAN NAOMI, infant twin baby of John and Mary A. Lee, aged 2 months and 18 days.

Interment at Greenwood Cemetery at 2 o'clock.

LEGGETT.—In Brooklyn, on the 25th inst., SARAH H., widow of John Leggett, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Second Day, 28th inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Paul Bunker, 24 Lefferts street, Brooklyn, at three o'clock P. M.

LOCKWOOD.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday, July 24, MARY J., eldest daughter of Odle Lockwood.

The relatives and friends of the family and the friends of her brother, Joseph B. Lockwood, are invited to attend the funeral, from the South Reformed church, corner Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

LYONS.—On Sunday, July 27, DENIS, son of Denis and Margaret Lyons, a native of Kenmare, county Kerry, Ireland, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 14 Monroe street, on Tuesday afternoon, 29th inst., at one o'clock.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, July 24, WUBCKE MILLER, relict of John Miller, aged 56 years and 29 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 North Moore street, on Monday, July 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORGAN.—On Sunday, July 27, ANN, widow of James Morgan, of parish of Killoe, county Longford, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, William and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 343 East Twenty-second street, corner First avenue, on Tuesday, July 29, at one o'clock P. M.

MURTHA.—On Sunday, July 27, MARGARET MURTHA, aged 65 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 326 West Thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday, July 29, at two o'clock P. M.

QUINLAN.—On Saturday, July 26, 1873, PATRICK QUINLAN, a native of Dongarum, county Waterford, Ireland, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Philip Mahoney, 333 avenue A, on Tuesday, 29th instant, at two o'clock; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

SANGER.—At Bayside, L. I., on Friday, July 25, FREDDIE H., infant son of William H. M. and Katie Sanger, aged 7 months and 6 days.

SIMINGTON.—On Friday evening, July 25, at ten o'clock, MARY JANE SIMINGTON, beloved wife of James H. Simington, aged 27 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 194 Chrystie street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

SNIFFEN.—In this city, on Saturday, July 26, of peritonitis, ALLAN M. SNIFFEN, in his 73d year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 159 West Twenty-second street, on Tuesday, July 29, at one o'clock P. M.

STANBURY.—On Saturday, July 26, HATTIE, eldest child of Andrew M. and the late Mary Miles Stanbury, aged 4 years, 5 months and 8 days.

STORMER.—On Saturday, July 26, MARY ANN LEAHEY, wife of Charles A. Stormer.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 72 Van Brunt street, South Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TUGWELL.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, July 26, 1873, at three o'clock, NOAH TUGWELL, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Amity Lodge, No. 323, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 259 West Twenty-first street, on Monday, July 28, at half-past two o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

AMITY LODGE, NO. 323, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN—You are hereby notified to meet at the lodge rooms, No. 33 Union square, on Monday, July 28, at half-past one o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother Noah Tugwell. By order,

CHARLES K. HYDE, Master.

JOHN J. TINDALE, Secretary.

Templar Lodge of Perfection, Ancient Accepted Rite, is requested to attend (without regalia) the funeral of our late brother, Noah Tugwell, this day, at half-past two P. M., from No. 259 West Twenty-first street.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, T. J. G. M.

The members of the B. H. P. Club are requested to meet at the Club rooms, 397 Hudson street, this day (Monday), the 28th instant, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased member, Noah Tugwell. By order. JACOB A. CORNWELL, President.

WILLIAM H. DOUGAN, Secretary.

VAN ARSDALE.—Suddenly, at Pittsburg, Pa., on Friday evening, July 25, JOHN VAN ARSDALE, son of Dr. Henry Van Arsdale, of that city.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WESTERVELT.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, July 26, PALMER WESTERVELT, only son of James M. and Catharine Westervelt, in the 24th year of his age.

Services at two o'clock P. M. Tuesday, the 29th instant, at the residence of his parents, No. 47 Douglass street, Brooklyn.

WINTERHOFF.—Suddenly, at Westfield, S. I., on Friday, July 25, CHARLES EDMUND WINTERHOFF, in his 36th year.

Funeral on Monday, July 28, at eleven o'clock A. M., from Church of Holy Communion, corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street.

GREAT FIRE AT NORFOLK.

Ravages of the Conflagration During Two Days.

Signalling for Outside Aid—Prompt Replies and a Gallant Battle.

Travel of the Flame and a Triangular Fight.

Scenes and Incidents and Names of the Principal Sufferers.

Vigilant Action Against Incendiarism.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES.

$275,000, WITH INSURANCES $235,000.

NORFOLK, Va., July 26, 1873.

At two o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was sounded, which brought not only the firemen, but the entire male population of this city to Market square, when it was found that No. 33 occupiedby Hopheimer & Co. as a shoe store, was in a blaze. The firemen were untiring in their exertions to save the surrounding buildings, but the fates were against them. No. 31, occupied by S. Franks as a clothing store, was at the mercy of the fire fiend, and the heat from these two buildings soon set on fire No. 35, occupied by W. R. Hudgins & Co. as a hardware store, and 37, occupied by L. Raphael as a shoe store and William T. Harrison & Son as a paper hanging store.

SIGNALS FOR AID.

At this time the Portsmouth Department was signalled for by rockets and was ready before steam was got up by the ferryboat Elizabeth, and at four o'clock A. M. arrived in this city with one engine from the Navy Yard. With the help of these powerful engines at five o'clock it was thought that the fire was under control, and all looked to a speedy extinguishment. But alas for hope!

SPREAD OF THE CONFLAGRATION.

Nos. 39 and 41, the first occupied by J. Richard Lewellen as a crockery store and the latter by J. F. Griffin as a shoe store, the second story by Stewart & Constable, insurance agents, next fell a prey. Here it was thought that the fire would stop, as the walls of the corner store, occupied by Taylor, Martin & Co., hardware, which were ten feet higher in the rear, would protect that building; but at half-past five it was in a blaze from the ground to theroof. At that hour it was feared that the fire would cross Main street, but the firemen kept it confined to this building and were working one engine at it up to half-past two P. M., when No. 138 Water street, occupied by Charles Hay as a junk store, was found to be on fire. The stream was instantly shifted and the Portsmouth Department sent for, but before their arrival the Union Hotel, owned by J. W. Whitehurst, immediately in the rear, and several adjoining buildings were on fire, and it looked at that time that the entire city was doomed, for opposite the hotel were two large carriage factories, and if the fire communicated to them it would extend to Main street, where the first fire was stopped. But by the exertions of the two departments the fire was subdued. At this fire

THE WATER WORKS

were put in operation; as the main pipe, which had bursted about a mile from the city, had been repaired; but in less than half an hour it burst again; immediately opposite the old fire on Main street. Tired and worried at five P. M., after sixteen hours work and the engines not in good condition, the firemen returned to their quarters. At 9 P. M.

THE ALARM

was again sounded, as it was discovered that the rubbish in Taylor, Martin & Co.'s store was in a blaze. The department soon had it under control, and kept it from spreading to the adjoining buildings. At this alarm the Portsmouth department again responded to the alarm without being sent for.

THE INSURANCE

is as follows:—

Liverpool, London and Globe	$27,500
Royal, of London	12,550
National, Baltimore	8,000
Merchants and Mechanics, Richmond	8,500
Maryland, Baltimore	3,000
Home, New York	6,500
Old Dominion, Richmond	5,000
Albemarle, Charlottesville	37,500
Home, Columbus, Ga	3,000
Great Western, New Orleans	5,000
Home, Columbus, Ohio	6,600
Virginia State	5,500
Virginia Fire and Marine	5,500
Manhattan	4,850
Mutual Assurance, Richmond	21,000
Lynchburg	6,000
Legard & Almond, agents, Baltimore	20,000
North British	5,500
Farmville	31,000
Total on buildings and stock	$162,400

THE BUILDINGS

were owned as follows:—

Nos. 31 and 33, George Newton.
Nos. 35 and 37, C. W. Newton.
No. 39, R. C. Taylor.
No. 41, H. Whitehead.
No. 43, Taylor, Martin & Co.

This is the fourth time that these buildings have been destroyed by fire.

The insurance losses on

THE WATER STREET FIRE

are as follows:—

Building of F. J. Robinson, $2,500; Home, of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hay, the occupant, loss $8,000; insured $2,000 in Manhattan, of New York.

PANIC.

During the two fires several roofs of buildings in the upper part of the city ignited, and caused more of a panic among the people than damage to buildings.

The Fire Fiend Insatiate—Two Fires Burning at the Same Time—An Old One Breaks Out and Makes a Triangle for the Firemen.

NORFOLK, July 27, 1873.

At half-past one o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the building No. 27 Market square, occupied by Weil & Ullman as a shoe store. Before the firemen arrived the fire made such headway that the adjoining building, No. 29, occupied by Robert Natt as a hollow ware store, ignited, and both buildings were soon in one mass of blaze. At this time

A FIRE

was discovered issuing from the grocery store of D. J. Saunders, No. 3 Campbell's wharf, and in a short time the entire structure was in a blaze, and

AN EXPLOSION

of several kegs of gunpowder created such a panic that but few people would venture near it. The Portsmouth firemen were again signalled for by rockets and were ready as soon as the ferryboat got up steam. A boat was despatched to the Navy Yard for one of their fire engines, which was sent and arrived on the second trip of the boat. By the time of the arrival of the Portsmouth Department the adjoining store, No. 5, occupied by Hurd & Maltby, oyster packers, was in a blaze. Now we had

TWO FIRES

raging about seven hundred yards apart on the same street, with only five engines—two of this city, two of Portsmouth and one from the Navy Yard—to combat with the fire. The Navy Yard engine was put to work on the first fire, and the two Portsmouth engines and the hook and ladder on the fire at Campbell's wharf. The authorities tried to telegraph to Fortress Monroe and Petersburg for assistance, but, owing to the lateness of the hour, the operators were unable to call up either place until both fires were got under control, and by nine A. M. the firemen were permitted once more to retire from the hard-fought battle field.

INCIDENTS.

At the time that both fires were raging at their height the Old Union Hotel—about half way between the two fires, the three forming a triangle—was discovered to be on fire, and one of the streams from the first fire was put on and soon subdued it. Then it was rumored that a fire had broken out up town, which caused quite a panic for a time. It was soon learned that the fire was subdued by the police.

Several firemen were injured during the four fires of to-day and yesterday, but none seriously.

GUARDING PROPERTY.

The militia of the city were called out to protect what property was saved. Admiral Stevens, the commandant at the Navy Yard, sent a detachment of marines to relieve the city militia, but they were not required.

OTHER INSURANCES.

Weil & Ullman had an insurance of $10,000 on their building and $15,000 on stock, which fully covers them. Robert Nott had an insurance of $3,500 on stock, which does not cover him by $4,000. Mr. Nichols, owner of the building, was insured for $6,000. No. 3, Campbell's wharf building, was insured for $2,500; none on stock. No. 4, Howard & Maltby, insured for $2,500 on building and $1,500 on stock.

THE FLAME AGAIN—INCENDIARISM.

6:30 P. M.—The engines have been called out again, as the old fire has broken out anew. The citizens are organizing to patrol the city, for it is evident that incendiarism is at work, and that an attempt has been made to destroy this city before the water can be fully introduced. Merchants, bankers, mechanics, and, in fact, all classes are fully aroused to the emergency, and the city will be patrolled to-night, for this has been the most serious fire that has ever visited Norfolk, and the cry is, "Where is the next to be?"

HOPE.

7:35 P. M.—It is hoped now that the fire in the ruins is quenched. This will relieve the anxiety of the community, as the firemen are breaking down. The losses of both days' fire are estimated at $275,000, with an insurance of $235,000.

THE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.

Four Squares of Buildings in a Mass of Ruins—Scenes in the Churches on Sunday—Estimate of Losses and Insurances.

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1873.

During Saturday and to-day immense crowds of people have visited the scene of the great fire on Friday.

The flames continued to burn in certain localities, and the high wind gave rise to fear that cinders might yet be communicated to adjacent property, but this afternoon a drenching rain fell and terminated this danger. The

FOUR SQUARES

embraced in the burned district are nothing but a mass of ruins, scarcely a wall standing that could be made available in rebuilding.

THE CHURCHES.

The congregations of the First English Lutheran church and the Central Presbyterian church worshipped to-day with other congregations of their denominations, and pathetic allusions were made from the pulpits to the disaster which had deprived them of their places of worship. Both these churches will be rebuilt immediately.

At St. Alphonsus Catholic church, which was surrounded with fire and yet escaped destruction, there were special services of thanksgiving in honor of its escape. Father Leingruber preached a most impressive sermon, attributing the salvation of the church to the prayers of the faithful Catholics who knelt in supplication while the flames were roaring around it. At the close of the sermon the vast congregation broke forth spontaneously with a *Te Deum*, which was sung with the deepest religious feeling.

The committee appointed by the City Council

TO RELIEVE SUFFERERS

by the fire have been busily at work, and have been able to prevent any extreme cases of hardship. The homeless poor who, to the number of several hundred, were deprived of all they possessed, have been fed and sheltered.

A number of additional

CASUALTIES,

by falling walls, are reported, but none of them are serious.

THE TOTAL LOSS

is now figured up at $500,000.

On this

THE INSURANCES ARE:—

$29,000 in the Firemen's Company.
$50,000 in the Equitable.
$45,250 in the German.
$16,800 in the United German.
$7,500 in the Peabody.
$21,000 in the Hanover.

All these are Baltimore companies. No foreign company suffers except the Royal, of London, which had one risk of $3,000.

They are already paying up, and none will be inconvenienced in their business.

THE CHOLERA.

In Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, July 27, 1873.

Cholera broke out again in Lagrange, Ky., on Friday night. Two deaths occurred on Saturday and three to-day. The excessive labor has disabled the physicians of that place and application has been made to this city for a physician and druggist.

In Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 27, 1873.

The cholera has made its appearance in this city. Three fatal cases occurred in one family. No other fatal cases were reported.

NEGRO KU-KLUX.

A Man taken out and Hanged by a Band of Negroes.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27, 1873.

On the night of July 18, a man named Hall, being on the plantation of Mr. Thomas Reid, in Madison county, Tenn., was taken out of his bed by a mob of fifteen negroes, disguised as Ku-Klux, and hanged on a tree, they charging him with having outraged an old negro woman living in the neighborhood.

A PHILADELPHIA MYSTERY.

The Body of Man in a Decomposed State Found Suspended from a Rafter of a House.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1873.

Late this afternoon an officer while passing a deserted house within the boundaries of Fairmount Park was attracted by a peculiarly offensive odor. He forced an entrance, and upon ascending to the cockloft discovered a middle-aged, well dressed man hanging from a rafter stone-dead. The Coroner was notified and will hold an inquest. The body was very much decomposed and had evidently been hanging there for some length of time. No papers giving any clew as to the identity of the man were discovered on his person.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER IN MEMPHIS.

A Man Shot Dead Beside His Bed by an Unknown Assassin.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 27, 1873.

A mysterious murder was committed on Monroe street about three o'clock this morning, the victim being Mr. Frank Moore, a well-known citizen. His wife was awakened by a noise resembling two persons struggling, and called to her husband, who was standing near the bed, to know what was the matter. He replied, "Some one popped a cap at me," and the moment afterwards fell heavily to the floor. He never spoke again, and died at five o'clock. The impression is that the murder was committed by a burglar who had been discovered in the room by Moore. During the day two negroes, who had a difficulty with Moore some ten days ago, were arrested, but beyond the fact of this difficulty there is no evidence to connect them with the murder.

ARREST OF A FATHER AND TWO SONS FOR MULE STEALING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 27, 1873.

An old man named Peter Kester and his two sons, George and August, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing mules in Calloway county, in this State. Their house, situated twelve miles in the country, was searched and a large quantity of jewelry, consisting of watches, chains, earrings, breastpins, bracelets and a general assortment of jewelry, was found. The mules were recovered.

REMARKABLE ROWING FEAT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27, 1873.

Charles Zirhut arrived at the foot of Sycamore street in a shell boat at five o'clock this morning, rowing all the way from Pittsburg, on a wager. He says he arrived in the city limits, winning the wager, at eighteen minutes to four o'clock, a half-hour before the limit of his time. Zirhut is well, except that his right arm is swollen. He rowed the last 113 miles in nineteen hours. It was with difficulty he kept awake last night.

SHIPWRECKS AND DISASTERS.

Furious Gale on the Nova Scotia Coast—Ships Driven Ashore—Seamen Washed Overboard—Terrible Thunder Storm at Cape Sydney, C. B.—A Schooner Struck by the Lightning.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 27, 1873.

A brig hailing from Holyhead, name not known, is ashore on Dog Island Point, St Pierre. Captain Jackman, of the steamer Hawk, reports that he sighted a bark on the 18th inst. off Cape Smokey. Her foremast was gone and she was proceeding towards Sydney. Captain Porter, of the fishing schooner Young Scott, reports a violent gale on the 10th inst. on the banks of Queeran, during which ten fishing schooners, within sight of each other, were all driven from anchorage, losing most of their boats, &c.

A vessel from Pablico, name not stated, had three of her crew washed overboard. Two of them, named Stoddard and Drowen, were rescued. The gale raged furiously for three hours. The brig Maria Wheeler, of St. George, Me., arrived at Sydney, C. B., on the 18th, leaking badly.

She had loaded coal at Port Caledonia, and had run ashore after clearing from port. The whole of her false keel and sixty feet of the main keel were carried away, and she received other damages. She will discharge and go on the slip.

There was a terrible thunder storm at Sydney, C. B., on Thursday night. The schooner Amateur, from Halifax, was struck by lightning off Flint Island and lost foremast and bowsprit and sprung her mainmast. She was towed into Sydney. Several buildings were much damaged by lightning.

ENGLAND.

A Prelate of the Church Invalided to Prostration.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, July 27, 1873.

The Right Rev. William Connor Magee, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Peterborough, is seriously ill. He was born in 1821 and consecrated in the year 1868.

LORD GORDON'S VICTIMS.

Refusal of the Canadian Judge to Admit the Americans to Bail—The Unfortunate Kidnappers To Lie in Jail Until October, When They Will Be Tried for Felony.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 26, 1873.

The following despatch has been received by the *Tribune*:—

FORT GARRY, July 26, 1873.

The outrage is consummated. Our citizens, through the machinations of Attorney General Clark, have been sentenced to lie in a British jail to await the session of the Queen's Bench in October next. The following judgement has been rendered by the Judge on

THE QUESTION OF BAIL.

This is an application on the part of the prisoners to be admitted to bail. The law says it is discretionary with the Judge before whom application is made to grant it or not. Every one, I think, must understand that the word "discretion," as here used, does not imply that the Judge may, according to arbitrary will, admit one person to bail and under similar circumstance withhold that right from another. Legal discretion, as defined by Sir Edward Core, is to discern according to law. Let us apply this definition to the case in point. It has been abundantly established in evidence and admitted by at least two of the prisoners, Hoy and Keegan, that they, with the active co-operation of Fletcher and Blakely, forcibly seized and confined against his will one Gordon, with intent to take him out of Canada. Our statute declares this offence felony, the maximum punishment of which is seven years in the Penitentiary. The accused have sought to justify their action by stating that they held a power of attorney from a person in New York authorizing the capture of Gordon, and that, having only acted under this power, they had infringed no law; that by common law a bail might follow his principal even into the British Dominions and take and forcibly carry him away without a warrant. I do not subscribe to this doctrine, which in my opinion is most dangerous to our national independence; but, assuming this opinion to be sound, it would not meet the present case, as

THE POWER OF BAIL TO TAKE HIS PRINCIPAL

is a personal right confined to himself alone, and cannot be delegated to another. Now, with these data before us, what remains?

First—That the offence charged against the prisoners is a most serious one.

Second—That the evidence sustains the charge and leaves little doubt as to the guilt of the prisoners.

Third.—The plea of justification is, in my opinion, untenable.

Let us, in conclusion, apply our discretion to these facts, not forgetting our definition that discretion in this sense means to discern according to law. It is laid down in books that when the offence charged is of a serious nature and proof of guilt strong the Judge ought to refuse bail. Under the facts of the case, and taking into consideration all the circumstances connected therewith, I feel bound, by law and by precedent, to

REFUSE BAIL IN THE CASE OF

Hoy, Keegan, Fletcher and Blakely. Merriman's case is different. In committing him for trial I was, I think, justified by law, but this being an application to rule as a Judge of the Queen's Bench, and there being doubts in my mind as to his guilt, I think he ought to be admitted to bail, himself to be bound in the sum of $4,000 for his appearance at the ensuing term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

JAMES C. McKENZIE,
Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

On Monday for the Southern States rising barometer, partly cloudy weather and somewhat higher temperature; for the Middle Atlantic States easterly winds and cloudy weather, followed by westerly winds and clear weather. For New England northwest winds and clear or clearing weather, with rain on the coast; for the lower lakes and Ohio Valley, light, variable winds, mostly from the northeast, partly cloudy and clear weather; for the upper lakes and northwest, northeast to southeast winds, falling barometer and local storms.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	69	73	3:30 P. M.	86	72
6 A. M.	70	72	6 P. M.	81	74
9 A. M.	76	75	9 P. M.	75	72
12 M.	78	80	12 P. M.	73	72

Average temperature yesterday............... 73¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year............... 76

HEAVY RAIN AND THUNDER STORM IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1873.

A heavy rain and thunder storm, of several hours' duration, prevailed here this afternoon, having the effect of considerably reducing the temperature.

SEVERE STORM IN MISSOURI.

Houses Blown Down—Two Persons Killed and Several Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, July 27, 1873.

A severe wind storm passed over Macon City, Mo., on Friday. The Masonic Temple was partially destroyed, several small houses were blown down, and some stores and dwellings were considerably damaged. Mrs. Collins and a colored man were killed. Myer Montgomery was mortally and Judge Henry severely injured. Several others were more or less injured.

THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Another Public Man Declines to Run.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 27, 1873.

Judge William B. Caldwell, of this city, publishes a card in the *Enquirer* to-day positively declaring that he will not run for Governor this Fall or allow his name to be used before either Convention as a candidate for nomination.

DEATH OF MR. AUGUSTINE HAINES.

Mr. Augustine Haines died at his residence in Portland, Me., last night, aged sixty-three years, after an illness of one year and eight months. Mr. Haines was County Attorney in 1832 and United States District Attorney under President Polk.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Engine and Tender Plunged into a River—The Engineer Killed—The Bridge Blown Away by a Tornado—The Cause of the Accident.

BANGOR, Me., July 27, 1873.

Saturday evening, just before seven o'clock, two spans of a bridge on the European and North American Road, between Old Town and Milford, three hundred feet long, were blown completely away by a tornado which swept over this secton of the State and an engine and tender with five men, which was crossing from Old Town, plunged into the river. The engineer, George McClellan, was killed and the others escaped. There will be no interruption to travel on the road, as there is a travel bridge by which passengers will be taken around. A temporary bridge will be speedily put up. It was intensely dark when the accident occurred, and nothing could be seen ahead by those on the engine.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.

Serious Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Three Men Killed and Three Injured—A Frightful Wreck of Cars.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 27, 1873.

Early this morning Engineer Conaway, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, lost control of his engine on the down grade, two miles east of Altamont and forty-five miles west of here, when the engine ran away, and while running over forty miles an hour struck the rear of a freight train, demolishing twenty cars loaded with corn, cotton and tobacco from the West, and scattering the contents of the cars all over the track. Engineer Conaway and two men named Martina and Elliott, drovers from Barbour and Harrison counties, West Va., were killed. T. Burke, conductor, and E. Cornery, brakeman, both of Piedmont, and a drover named Reynolds were badly injured. It was probably the most terrible wreck which ever occurred on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The trains were delayed to-day, but are now running as usual.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 27, 1873.

The United States steamer Shawmut sailed this afternoon for Washington Navy Yard.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 52	Gov. Island.....eve	11 13
Sun sets	7 19	Sandy Hook.....eve	10 28
Moon sets......eve	9 49	Hell Gate.....morn	12 58

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Russia	July 30	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Nevada	July 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Olympia	July 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Koln	July 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Antwerp	July 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Westphalia	July 31	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Spain	Aug. 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Adriatic	Aug. 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Calabria	Aug. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Mosel	Aug. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	Aug. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Java	Aug. 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Virginia	Aug. 6	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Manhattan	Aug. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Limerick	Aug. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Thuringia	Aug. 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Ville du Havre	Aug. 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Baltic	Aug. 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
France	Aug. 9	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug. 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Castalia	Aug. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Aug. 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cuba	Aug. 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Europa	Aug. 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Graf Bismarck	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Aug. 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway.
Celtic	Aug. 16	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Samaria	Aug. 16	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Greece	Aug. 16	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Georgia	Aug. 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JULY 27, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamship Calabria (Br), McMickan, Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse and 505 passengers to E G Francklyn. Was detained 6 hours outside Sandy Hook by fog: July 23, lat 42 30, lon 52 37, passed six ships of war, steering eastward; could not distinguish their nationality; same day, lat 42 14, lon 54 11, signalized ship Choice (Br), from Pensacola for Liverpool; 26th, 4:15 PM, 100 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Chester, hence for Liverpool; same day, 91 miles east of Sandy Hook, steamship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool July 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse and 581 passengers to F W J Hurst. Arrived off Sandy Hook at 1:30 P M; July 21, lat 48 13, lon 35 50, at 10:45 A M, kept ship away to a Norwegian brig showing signals of distress; stopped engines and spoke her, and found her to be the Caspar Wild (of Christianstand), from Shields for Philadelphia, with general cargo, 23 days out; captain reported she was making much water and that the crew and he wished to abandon her; lowered a boat and boarded the brig and brought crew and their effects on board; at 12:20 noon proceeded on our voyage; 22d, lat 48 13, lon 35 50, passed a brig-rigged steamship, bound east.

Steamship Adriatic (Br), Perry, Liverpool July 17, and Queenstown 18, with mdse and 582 passengers to J Hyde Sparks. July 23, lat 45 08 N, lon 47 37 W, exchanged signals with steamship Oceanic, bound east; 24th, lat 43 47 N, lon 52 09 W, exchanged signals with bark Kate Williams, from Boston for Flores; 27th, 83 miles east of Sandy Hook, exchanged signals with bark Queen of the West (Br), standing to the SE.

Steamship Koln (Ger), Franke, Bremen July 9 and Southampton 12th, with mdse and 240 passengers to Oelrichs & Co; July 15, lat 49 48, lon 16, saw steamer Mandingo (Br), from New Orleans for Liverpool; 21st, lat 43 30, lon 46 40, steamer Minnesota, hence for Liverpool; 24th, lat 41 50, lon 59 20, a schooner-rigged British steamer bound east, with yellow stack and red star on it; 25th, lat 47 21, lon 65 07, an Austrian bark bound west, showing commercial signals H P F M.

Steamship Claribel (Br), Bayley, Savanilla July 14, Kingston, Ja, 18th, and Turks Island 21st, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Cheeseman, Savannah July 24, with mdse and passengers to W R Garrison. July 26, 1 PM, off Body Island, passed bark T K Weldon, from New York for Sagua.

Steamship Richmond, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers to J C Kenyon.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Christine (Swed), Larsen, Montevideo 49 days, in ballast to L E Amsinck & Co.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 9 days, with sugar to P V King; vessel to J E Ward & Co.

Bark Martin Stover (of Portland), Sherman, Cardenas 10 days, with sugar and molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Estelle (of Granville, NS), Bishop, Ponce, PR, 15 days, with sugar to Heney & Parker.

Schr E L Porter (of Provincetown), Sparks, Carthagena 19 days, with hides, &c., to D De Castro—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. July 25, lat 35 35, lon 74 20, spoke whaling schr N J Knight (of Provincetown); had taken 200 bbls of hump back oil; same time, whaling schr Rising Sun (of Provincetown); had taken 200 bbls hump back oil and 100 do sperm do.

Schr Robert Mzham (of Harwich), Doane, Baracoa 9 days, with fruit to E Puig & Co; vessel to B J Wenberg.

Schr Anthony Killery (of Staten Island), Mott, Cat Island 8 days, with pineapples to William Douglass; vessel to master.

Schr Chattanooga, Snare, Jacksonville, 7 days, with lumber to Alsnop & Clark; vessel to H W Loud & Co.

Schr Lilly, Cole, Charleston 7 days, with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr Carrie S Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, SC, 6 days, with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co; vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr Ben Davis, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores to E S Powell.

Schr Wm Boardman, Spillman, Alexandria for Norwich.

Schr John Griffith, Richardson, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr S J Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr J H Seguin, Gaskill, Virginia.
Schr R C A Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr H J Raymond, Cranmer, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Albert Thomas, Rose, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Rightaway, Crosby, Baltimore for Providence.
Schr America, Ingraham, Rockland, 6 days, with lime to A S Lee.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Gustie Wilson, Boyd, Windsor, NS, for Philadelphia, with plaster to order.

Schr Sappho (Br), Bragg, St John, NB, for New York, 9 days, with lath to Pitcher & Co.

Schr Annie Currie (Br), Peck, St John, NB, for New York, 13 days, with lath to order.

Schr Texas, Thompson, Providence for New York.

Schr Lizzie Brewster, Smith, Jonesboro for New York, with lath to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr Redwing, Haley, Martha's Vineyard for New York, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr Ligure, Richardson, Calais for New York, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr American Chief, Snow, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr J N Ayres, Ayres, Stamford for New York.

Schr Hannah E Chase, Bates, Portland, Ct, for New York, with stone to Bell Bros.

Schr R S Leeds, Hammill, Woods Hole for New York.

Schr Essex, Handy, Providence for New York.

Schr Lady Antrim, Bowman, Providence for New York.

Schr Anna B Jacobs, Jones, Plymouth for New York, with box boards to E O Smith.

Schr W Freeman, Everett, Rockland for New York, with lime to order.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York.

Schr Castilian, Morgan, Portland for New York, with lumber to Moe, Cole & Benson.

Schr Francis Edwards, Perry, Boston for New York.

Schr W A Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr S M Tyler, Borden, Fall River for New York.

Steamer Electra, Mott, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

US steamer Tallapoosa, Commander McRitchie, New York for Boston.

Brig Julia F Carney, Turner, New York for Boston.
Brig Shasta, Brown, New York for Cow Bay, CB.
Schr Allan Gurney, Gurney, Newburg for New Haven.
Schr Capella (Br), Hooper, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Empire, Kennedy, New York for Boston.
Schr Kate Grant, Grant, New York for Boston.
Schr E Hearn, Palmer, Albany for Stamford.

The schr Glanmire (Br), Tufts, is bound to Charlottetown (not St John, NB, as erroneously reported 26th).

SAILED.

Brig Oliver (Br), for Port au Prince; schr E K Dresser (Br), Cape Haytien.

Wind at sunset, S, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

BRIG EVANGELINE, Dunn, at Halifax 24th from Demerara, reports passed a vessel of about 70 feet keel, bottom up, in lon 61 01, lat 31, to the southward of Bermuda.

MADEIRA, July 6—Several large pieces of square American soft pine timber, some marked "M & (or P) J," have been found lately off this island.

ROTTERDAM, July 12—Efforts are about to be made to raise the Clara, Fleming, hence for New York, sunk off Katendrecht, and divers are to be employed to stop the leak.

Miscellaneous.

The purser of the steamship Calabria, from Liverpool, has our thanks for favors.

The purser of the steamship Claribel, from Kingston, Ja, &c, will accept our thanks for promptly forwarding our files and despatches.

Wm H Conklin, of Greenport, LI, has sold to D D Mallory & Co, of Baltimore, the sloop Minnie Warren, of 14 tons register, for $850. She is to be employed in oystering on the Rappahannock River, Va.

SHIPBUILDING—Master Aaron Frost, 2d, of Pembroke, is building a three-masted schr of 250 tons for J S Winslow & Co, and others, of Portland, to be commanded by Capt Pettengill, formerly mate of brig J B Brown.

A three-masted schr of 250 tons is being built at East Deering for J S Winslow & Co, and others, to be commanded by Capt Gus Pettengill, recently mate of schr Edw Waite.

LAUNCHED—July 17, from Oliver Burnham's shipyard in Essex, a schr of about 45 tons, carpenter's measurement, for parties in Salem. She is intended for a market fishing boat.

Notice to Mariners.

NORTH SEA—WEST COAST OF JUTLAND—NEW BUOYS AND BEACONS IN THE CHANNEL LEADING TO ESBJERG HARBOR.

The following buoys and beacons have been placed in the channel leading to Esbjerg Harbor:—

ON THE SIDE OF THE MAINLAND.

1. A white buoy with three brooms pointing downward, near the Bjelke Bank, in 18½ feet water, and WNW ¾ W from the Beacon mill of Fano, distant 1 1-10 miles.

2. A black pole 18½ feet high, and with a black ball, at the NE point of Skallingen, and NW by W ¼ W from the Beacon mill of Fano, distant 1 3 10 miles.

3. A white buoy, with no further marks, near the Lilhoe, in 18½ feet of water, and N ¼ E, distant 1 1-10 miles from the Beacon mill of Fano.

4. A white buoy with a broom pointing downward, off the Meilsand, in 16 4-10 feet of water, and NE ½ E, distant 9-10 of a mile from the Beacon mill of Fano.

5. A white buoy with two brooms pointing downward, near Sandodde, in 15¼ feet of water, and ESE distant 1 mile from the Beacon mill of Fano.

ON THE FANO ISLAND SIDE.

1. A black buoy with two brooms pointing upward, at the north side of the southern Jessens Sand, in 5 fathoms water, and WNW ¾ W distant 1 5-10 miles from the Beacon mill of Fano.

2. A black buoy, with no other marks, on the north side of the southern Jessens Sand, in 18¾ feet water, and NW by W distant 1 1-10 mile from the Beacon mill of Fano.

3. A black buoy, with no other marks, off the entrance to Esbjerg Harbor, in 16 feet water, SE ¾ E from the Beacon mill of Fano.

(Bearings magnetic. Variation, 16 deg westerly in 1873).

NORTH SEA—NORWAY—CHANGE IN TORGAUTEN LIGHT, CHRISTIANIA FORD.

The Norwegian government announces that from August 1, 1873, the arc of illumination of Torgauten Light will be enlarged so as to be visible from a bearing of S 61 E. It will also be changed so as to show red between the bearings N 81 E and S 84 E, or through an arc of 15 deg and over Struts-krakken Bank.

These shoals will be avoided by keeping in the white light.

(Bearings magnetic. Variation, 15 30 westerly in 1873.)

MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC—CROATIA—TWO NEW HARBOR LIGHTS AT SEGNA.

On and after July 1 it is intended to exhibit two new lights at the entrance to the harbor of Segna. One is at the end of Ambros Mole, northwestern part of the city, and the other at the end of Art Mole, southwestern part of the city.

The light on Ambros Mole will be fixed white, visible 7 miles through an arc of 270 degrees.

The light on Art Mole will be fixed red, visible in all directions from a distance of 3 miles.

During stormy weather from north and northeast the latter light will not be burning. Vessels coming from the SE must make the red light first, before having the entrance to the harber open to them.

SPAIN—NORTH COAST—SHOAL GROUND, NEAR FAIRWAY PASSAGE, FERROL HARBOR.

Information has been received from the Spanish government of the existence of shoal ground lying off Palma Castle, inner part of the channel leading to Ferrol Harbor.

The rocky ground (Palma Shoal) lies immediately to the northward of Palma Castle and lighthouse, at a distance of one cable from the shore, running parallel to it, and is about one cable in extent, with 4 fathoms in the shoalest part near the centre, and 4½ fathoms at either end, at low-water springs. Between it and the bank of shoal water fronting Palma Castle there is a depth of 6 fathoms.

Vessels drawing more than 24 feet should pass to the northward of Palma Shoal.

CHINA—YANG-TSE KIANG—ROCK NEAR HEN POINT.

The following information has been received from the United States Consular Agent at Hankow:—

The American steamer Kiang Loong was wrecked on an unknown rock near Hen Point, in the Yang-tse River, on March 9, 1873. The vessel broke in two, having 15 feet water under her bow. An examination was made by Lieutenant W H Webb, USN, navigator of the US S Palos, and the danger was placed under the following compass bearings:—

Hen Point, ESE, distant ¾ mile.
Tai-tsu-chi, NNE ¾ E, distant 2 miles.
Lighthouse, SSW, distant 1 mile.

A fixed red light, suspended from the walking beam of the engine at an elevation of about 40 feet above the water, is shown at night, except during very boisterous weather, when the keepers cannot get to the vessel.

JAPAN—YEZO ISLAND—FIXED LIGHT ON CAPE NOYSHAP.

The Japanese government has given notice that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Noyshap, east point of Yeso Iland.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated 74 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of six miles.

The tower, built of wood, is 31 feet high, hexagonal shaped and painted white.

Position—Lat 43 21 N, lon 145 45 E.

FIXED LIGHT AT NEMORO.

Also that a light is now exhibited from a wooden post on the northeast extremity of Benten-Sima, southwest side of the entrance to Nemoro anchorage.

The light is a fixed red light, elevated 75 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of six miles.

Position—Lat 43 20 30 N, lon 145 35 E.

Both the above lights are exhibited from April 1 to Oct 31 in each year.

BORNEO—RIVER SARAWAK—FIXED LIGHT ON PO POINT.

Information has been received that a light is now exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Po Point, Moratabas entrance of River Sarawak.

The light is a fixed white light, elevated about 90 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 14 miles.

The tower is painted white and is situated on the summit of the point.

Position, lat 1 43 50 N, lon 110 30 30 E.

SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN—RIO DE LA PLATA—REPLACING OF THE BUOY NEAR ENGLISH BANK.

The bell buoy on English Bank, which has not been in position for a long time, has been replaced to the eastward of the bank, about 6 miles from the middle, in 28 feet water. It can be seen from a distance of 3 miles.

Bearings from the buoy:—
North end of English Bank, N 51 W, distant 9 miles.
South end of bank, S 40 W, distant 8 miles.
Light vessel, N 45 W, distant 10 miles.
Bearings magnetic. Variation, 10 deg westerly in 1873.

CHANGE IN POSITION OF LIGHT VESSELS.

According to the "Hamburgische Borsenhalle," No. 18,973, May 29, 1873, the light vessel marking Chico Bank has been sunk, and that the Indio Point Light vessel has been removed 3 miles farther north.

By order of the Bureau of Navigation.

R H WYMAN, Commodore, U S N, Hydrographer.
U S HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE, WASHINGTON, DC, July 1, 1873.

Whalemen.

Sailed from New London July 26, steam schr Francis Allyn, for South Shetlands.

A letter from Capt Swain, bark Roman, of New London, reports her at Carro, WI, June 9; would leave that day for Cape de Verde; seen nothing since the left home.

Spoken.

Ship Mary Whitridge, Cutler, from New York for Shanghae, June 5, lat 7 07 N, lon 28 15 W.

Ship Oregon (Br), (probably Blanca), from Callao for San Francisco, July 3, lat 13 08 N, lon 117.

Ship Sunbeam (Br), Jones, from Liverpool for Darien, July 6, lat 45 33, lon 10.

Bark Lesmona (Ger), Ulrich, from New York for Bremen, July 9, lat 46, lon 38.

Bark Stormy Petrel (Br), Dwyer, from Savannah for Montevideo, June 20, lat 30 N, lon 40.

Bark Malta (Br), Malcolmson, from Liverpool for Eastport, July 14, 40 miles west of Tory Island.

Bark Sunlight (Br), Hayes, from St John, NB, for Montevideo, June 17, lat 26 N, lon 38.

Foreign Ports.

ARECIBO, July 10—In port brigs Chief (Br), Matheson, and Patruus, Herauld, for Baltimore 14th.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, WCA, June 23—In port ship Susan L Fitzgerald, Hurley, unc.

CORFU, June 30—Sailed, brig Nuovo Achille (Ital), Ferreria, Messina.

CALLAO, June 29—Sailed, ship Ocean Express (CB), Rollo, San Francisco.

In port July 3, ship St John, Rivers, disg, for San Francisco, to sail in a few days in ballast.

HONOLULU, June 24—Arrived, barks D C Murray, Fuller, San Francisco (and sailed 30th to return); 30th, Delaware, Rollins, Burrard Inlet; July 1, schr Letitia, Larentzen, Humboldt; 5th, bark Windermere (Br), Yeaman, Liverpool; brig Augusta, Gray, San Francisco; 7th, ship Puritan, Doane, Portland for Hong Kong; bark Camden, Robinson, Port Gamble.

Sailed June 27, ship Repulse, Hellyar, Victoria, VI; 28th, bark Clara Louise, Summers, Portland, O.

KINGSTON, Ja, July 17—Arrived, schr Mary Ellen, Boston.

Sailed 10th, schr Ocean Pearl, Blanchard, Port Lemon.

MONTREAL, July 24—Arrived, steamship Palestine (Br), Owens, Liverpool.

PAPIETE (Society Islands), June 17—In port brig Nautilus, unc.

PONCE, PR, July 11—In port schr H H Bowen, for New York, ldg.

QUEBEC, July 24—Arrived, steamship Delta (Br), Stephens, London; Erl King (Br), McIntyre, Glasgow.

Cleared 25th, steamships Scandinavian (Br), Smith, and Hibernian (Br), Archer, Liverpool; Asiatic (Br), do.

ST JOHNS, NF, July 19—Arrived, schr White Star, Reynard, New York.

ST JOHN, NB, July 24—Arrived, yacht Enchantress, King, New York via Mount Desert; 25th, brig Mina (Br), Chalmers, Savannah; schrs Iris, Buckhard, New York; Marion, Dakin, and Ella G McLean, Cook, do; Howard Holder, Holder, Providence; Maggie Quinn, Foster, New York.

Cleared 24th, schr Lizzie Dakers, McDonald, New London.

TAHITI, July 17—In port brig Nautilus, McIsaacs, for San Francisco.

[PER STEAMSHIP CALABRIA.]

ANCONA, July 10—Arrived, Chiarina, Gargiulo, New York.

ANJIER, May 24—Passed, Swiftsure, Cary, from Iloilo for Sandy Hook; Crest of the Wave, Harris, from Singapore for Boston.

BRISTOL, July 14—In Kingroad, Alliance, Thorsen, from St John, NB, for Gloucester.

BARROW, July 14—Arrived, New York Packet, Thompson, Quebec.

Sailed 14th, Royal Standard (s), Kirby, New York.

BELFAST, July 15—Sailed, Bertha, Berg, Baltimore.

BREMERHAVEN, July 12—Sailed, Astronom, Klopper, New York.

BORDEAUX, July 11—Sailed, Frederic, Baudrouet, San Francisco.

BARCELONA, July 9—Arrived, Prosperidad, Mora, New Orleans.

BOMBAY, June 18—Sailed, New Era, Babson, Liverpool; 19th, Augusta, Raynes, do; 20th, Gardner Colby, Dunbar, do.

CORK, July 14—Sailed, Svea, Morch, Baltimore.

CRONSTADT, July 9—Arrived, Polykarp, Ekerigen, New Orleans; 10th, Caspari, Syvertsen, do; Frank, Nielsen and Sleipner, Olsen, New York.

COPENHAGEN, July 10—Passed, Thor, Carlsen, from New York for Stockholm.

Arrived 9th, Jessica, Samuelsen, New York; 11th, Udjus, Evensen, Philadelphia.

CADIZ, July 8—Sailed, Josephine Martin, Pickett, New York.

Sailed 3d, Sherwood, Nickerson, Gloucester, Mass; Ibis, Overton, do; 7th, Maria Adelaide, Vacari, New York.

CALCUTTA, June 14—Arrived, Jean Ingelow, Shillaber, Boston.

Sailed 11th, Strathblane, Poe, New York.

Sailed to July 14, National Eagle, Freeman, Boston.

DUNKIRK, July 13—Sailed, Prinz Regent, Oesterrich, Philadelphia.

FALMOUTH, July—Off the Lizard 13th, Otteren, Torgusen, from New York for London; Ragna, Otterbeck, from do for Memel; Sarah Dreyfus, Dennison, from do for London.

Arrived at Falmouth 14th, Stanley, Natvig, Doboy for Truro.

FECAMP, July 10—Sailed, Anna, Grell, New York.

GLOUCESTER, July 14—Arrived, Stella, Olivari, Baltimore.

GOTHENBURG, July 11—Arrived, Amazon, Nielsen, New York.

HULL, July 12—Arrived, Art Union, Frenweth, San Francisco; 13th, Fede, Marini, Baltimore.

Also arrived 13th, Harrisburg, Harris, Beaufort.

HELSINGBORG, July 11—Passed the Sound, Alamo, Bruderhausen, from Revel for Savannah.

ISLE OF WIGHT, July 14—Off Dunnose, Lucia C, Cacace, from Shields for New York (and landed pilot).

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Arrived, Juno, Witt, Philadelphia; 14th, Baltic (s), Kennedy, New York.

Sailed 12th, Ionia (s), Dowsett, New York; 14th, Dr C Tupper, Jewell, Sydney, CB.

Cleared 14th, Fortune, Taylor, Calcutta; Locksley Hall, Barnes, do; Granton, Rowland, New Orleans; Progress, Johnson, New York; Da Capo, Johannesen, Philadelphia; Freeman Dennis, Abbott, Sydney, CB.

Entered out 14th, Siberia (s), Harrison, for Boston; Expounder, Crocker, New Orleans; Wyoming (s), Morgan, New York; Belgravia, Bell, St John, NB; Mary Jane, Archibald, Sydney, CB; Lady Westmoreland (s), Dunn, Quebec.

Off the Northwest Lightship 11th, Harriet McBeath, Aitchison, from Liverpool for St John, NB.

LONDON, July 14—Arrived, Heppet, Burman, New York.

Cleared 14th, Glorianna, Peregrine, St John, NB; 15th, Lone Star, Kenealy, Boston; Atlas, Premuda, New York.

LIMERICK, July 15—Arrived, Moonbeam, Field, San Francisco.

LISBON, July 7—Sailed, Marianna VII, Carvalho, Philadelphia.

MALAGA, July 8—Sailed, Sirius, Pienke, New York.

NEWCASTLE, July 10—Entered out, Abyssinian, Stainsby, for St John, NB; 11th, Leone, Manich, New York.

NAPLES, July 9—Sailed, Sarah, Kelly, New York via Leghorn.

OPORTO, July 7—Arrived, Joven Tomas, Pellica, New York.

QUEENSTOWN, July 11—Arrived, Cetveti Dubrovacki, Tomanovich, New York; Samuel G Reed, White, San Francisco; 15th, Jupiter, Hreglich, Baltimore; Freedom, Bradley, Callao; Paolina, Ferigni, New York; Industria, Schiaffino, do; Pasqualina, Scala, Philadelphia.

Sailed 14th, Gen Butler, Lord, Havre (and was off Lizard the same day); Detvete Dubrovacki, Kenzevich, Hull.

SCILLY, July 13—Off, Assyria, from St John, NB, for Rotterdam; Johannes, Ihlder, from New York for Bremen; Carolina, Scotto, from do for Amsterdam.

SINGAPORE, June 2—Sailed, Candati, Campbell, New York.

TRALEE, July 11—Sailed, Victoria, Jacobson, New York.

TEXEL, July 13—Arrived, Goodell, Crocker, Calcutta.

WICKLOW, July 12—In the roads, Afton, Copp, from St John, NB.

WATERFORD, July 15—Sailed, Eleanor Chapman, St John, NB; Maggie Reynolds, Smith, do.

American Ports.

BOSTON, July 27—Arrived, brig J Howland, Keen, Brunswick, Ga; schrs Roger Drury, Baker, Georgetown, DC; F St Clair, Edwards, and Charles A Jones, Griffin, Philadelphia; Veto, Henderson, do; Mary P Hudson, Vaughn, and James Young, Clark, do; Emily A Bartle, Smith, and Maggie P Smith, Grace, do; Adelia Corson, Corson, and R W Godfrey, Jarman, do; Fonny Bufler, Sprague, Hoboken. Below, schr Benj Reed.

Cleared—Steamers Flag, Foster, Charleston; Roman, Baker, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, New York; barks Dora (Br), Hamon, Liverpool; Gil (Port), Pureza, St Michaels via Cherryfield, Me; schr R H Huntley, Hodges, Bridgeport via New Haven.

Sailed—Steamer William Crane.

27th—Arrived, steamship Ravensworth Castle (Br), Sargent, Liverpool; bark Ezro, Cadiz; brigs Minnie Abbe, Philadelphia; Prospect, St Domingo City; Edna, Aux Cayes; Wm Welch, Caibarien.

BANGOR, July 25—Arrived, schrs Baker, Cobb, Poughkeepsie; Nellie Carr, Lansil, and Annie Wilder, French, New York.

Cleared—Brig Sylvan, Veazie, Baltimore.

BATH, July 25—Arrived, schrs Mary Standish, Rich, Philadelphia; C W Dexter, Dunton, Port Johnson.

Sailed—Schr Saratoga.

26th—Arrived, schr Hector, Higgins, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Scarsville, and Edward Kidder, Chase, Philadelphia; Winslow Morse, Oliver, ——.

BRISTOL, July 24—Arrived, schr Oregon, Wilson, New York.

25th—Arrived, schr Saugatuck, Hawkins, Rondout.

CHARLESTON, July 27—Arrived, steamer South Carolina, Beckett, New York.

GALVESTON, July 21—Arrived, brigs Samuel Welch, Talbot, Philadelphia; Loch Lomond, Gilchrist, Baltimore; Louisa Clark, Smith, Boston; schrs Lamoine, King, Boston; Silas C Evans, Yates, New York.

Cleared—Steamship I C Harris, Brown, Havana.

GREENPORT, LI, July 23—Arrived, schrs Geo S Page, Young, Orient (and sailed 24th for Albany); 24th, R J Mercer, Rackett, Providence (and sailed 25th for Philadelphia via Orient); 25th, Franklin, Vail, New York for Riverhead.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23—Arrived, ships Virginia, Baker, and Baden, Dyer, Havre; Northampton, McLoon, Liverpool; bark Halcyon, Hardie, Shields. Below, at Quarantine Station, bark John M Burns, Frouty, from Havana.

Cleared—Steamships Lavaca, Cooksey, Cedar Keys; Penedo (Br), Cain, Liverpool.

NEWBURYPORT, July 25—Arrived, schrs Panama, Gray, Ellsworth for Philadelphia; Geo E Prescott, Thomas, Hoboken; Northern Light, Harper, do; Louisa Smith, Webber, Philadelphia; Mary Collins, Collins, Darien.

Sailed—Schr Lucy K Cogswell, Lee, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, July 25—Arrived, schrs Clyde, Holland, Georgetown, DC; Wm Van Name, Somers, Staten Island.

26th—Arrived, schrs J M Frost, Woodland, Baltimore; Golden Eagle, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, July 25, PM—Arrived, schrs Sarah Bruen, Austin, Wareham for New York; New Zealand, Haskell, Salem for do; Eagle, Chase, Wickford for do; Jonas C Chew, Childs, and R S Dean, Macomber, Taunton for do; Expedite, Rackett, Fall River for do; John Brooks, Fox, Providence for do; John W Bell, Pierce, Taunton for do; Emilie Belle, Kelley, Dennis for do; Hudson, Waterman, Fall River for do; Franklin Pierce, Filandon, and C L Vandervoort, and Allen H Brown, do for do; J Goodspeed, Gorham, Providence for do.

Sailed, schrs Iona, Kendall, Bangor for Philadelphia; Fannie F Hall, Snow, New York; Sallie T Chartre, Tretethen, Taunton for New York; Eliza Hamilton, Cole, Providence for do; B F Woolsey, Fall River for do; sloop Henry Clay, Mack, do for do.

26th, A M—Arrived, sloop Pearl, Cobleigh, from Haverstraw.

Also, schrs Martha Maria, Thurston, Calais for New York; Samuel Hart, Holbrook, Dix Island for do; Martha Weeks, Wise, Sullivan for Rondout; Merrill C Hart, Rawley, Salem for Baltimore; George Kilborn, Stanley, St John, N B, for Philadelphia; Hickman, Crocker, Boston for Woodbridge, N J.

Returned, schr Cabinet, Westall, New York.

NORWICH, July 26—Arrived, schrs Ed Slade, Alexandria; Mustree, Maryland; Abbie P Cranmer, Georgetown, DC; Reading RR No 48, Amboy.

Sailed—Schr Maria Fleming, New York.

NEW LONDON, July 26—Arrived, brig Amelia (Br), Porto Rico; schrs Eva, Alexandria; A F Cranmer, do for Allyn's Point.

Sailed—Schrs Julia Ann, and Carrie Jones, New York.

NEW HAVEN, July 26—Arrived, brigs T Towner, Willard, Mayaguez; Eliza Thompson, Bates, Arecibo; schrs Nellie Grant, Gordon, Jacksonville; Charley Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore; Henry Remson, Allen, Elizabethport; Chas Hawley, Rustin, Eddyville; Elisha Brooks, Hawkins, Hoboken; Sunbeam, Riley, Trenton; Clara, Galkill, Georgetown, DC; Ida A Jayne, Jayne, do; Henry, South Amboy; S J Smith, Smith Elizabethport.

Cleared—Schrs C C Lane, Lane, Baltimore; Timothy Fields, Leland, do; Annie E Martin, Buell, do; Sarah J Gurney, Gurney, do; Elisha Brooks, Hawkins, New York.

ORIENT, LI, July 21—Arrived, schr Amelia, Terry, Philadelphia.

PORT GAMBLE, July 19—Arrived, ship Paulina (Nic), Callao; bark Iconium, Malgrave, San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26—Arrived, steamships Aries, Whelden, Boston; Centipede, Willetts, do; ship British American (Br), Lockhart, Antwerp; schrs R & S Corson, Willetts, Boston; Lottie R Friend, Collins, Gloucester.

Cleared—Steamships Panther, Mills, Boston; Catharine Whiting, Harding, Providence; Norman, Nickerson, Boston; Mary, Crocker, Providence; schrs Delmont Locke, Hatch, Portsmouth, NH; Thomas G Smith, Bacon, Boston; J Clark, Northrup, Fall River; Agnes, Chester, Folly Landing, RI; Mary Anna, Steelman, do; N W Magee, Ketchum, Neponset; Paragon, Shute, Bangor; Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Providence; M E Woodhull, Davis, Lynn.

LEWES, Del, July 26, AM—Passed in yesterday, bark Abdel Kader; bark Brazil sailed for New York last evening; bark George Bell left for Philadelphia at 7 o'clock this AM.

PORTLAND, July 25—Arrived, schrs Jonas Smith, Smith, Caibarien; Nellie Clark, Clark, New York.

RICHMOND, July 25—Sailed, schr Kate & Luella, Perry, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19—Arrived, steamship Costa Rica, Lapidge, Honolulu.

Cleared—Steamship Nevada, Morse, Panama; ships Annapolis, Sprague, Queenstown; Gen McClellan, Morrison, New York.

Sailed—Ship War Hawk, White, Port Discovery; barks Lunalilo (Haw), Marston, Navigator's Islands; Jenny Pitts, Blinn, Port Ludlow; brigs Lucy Ann, Reel, Humboldt; Laura (CR), Doden, Antofogasta (Bolivia).

SEABECK, July 18—Arrived, ship Oregon (Br), Henry, Valparaiso.

SAN PEDRO, July 19—Sailed, brig Hidalgo, Berry, Humboldt.

SAVANNAH, July 26—Arrived schr Eclipse, New York.

Sailed, steamships San Salvador, Nickerson, and Florida, New York; Seminole, Matthews, Boston; bark Linda for Charlottetown, PEI.

27th—Arrived, schrs A E Valentine, Alexandria; Jonas H French, Boston.

SALEM, July 25—Arrived, schrs Dick Williams, Corson, Baltimore; C S Edwards, Worth, and W E Barnes, Gott, Philadelphia; Index, Garrison, and Welcome R Beebe, Lozier, do; Alfred H Howe, Ellis; N H Hall, Murphy, and Porto Rico, Wentworth, Port Johnson; Sarah, Richardson, Elizabethport.

Sailed—Schrs Elvie Davis, Westcott, Philadelphia; Laura Robinson, Robinson, Elizabethport.

TAUNTON, July 26—Arrived, schr Chas L Lovering, Chase, Elizabethport.

WICKFORD, July 25—Sailed, schr Eagle, Chase, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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